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On TUESDAY, August 19th, at 9½ o'clock, [illegible] very superior assortment of Furniture, [illegible] part of Walnut, Rosewood and Mahogany Chamber [illegible] ... GILBERT & SAMPSON.

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Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. J. H. McVICKER, sole owner and Manager. MONDAY EVENING, August 18th, ... THE SEVEN SISTERS. ... MR. J. E. McDONOUGH, ... MISS PLUTO.

Personal.

PERSONAL.—James C. Little, ...

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. NOTICE OF MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS. ...

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VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1862. NUMBER 35.

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The Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1862.

GEN. TURCHIN IN CHICAGO.

Our citizens will respond nobly to the spontaneous call to pay honor to our noble fellow citizen who returns to us to-day worn by the service in which he has been one of too few to make this a war in earnest. Some disappointment will be caused by the announcement that he is not to reach here until night, but the welcome will be ready for him.

THE NEWS.

As if to show loyal men that it was time for the North to leave all and every calling and duty, and rally to the rescue of the country, the dark clouds of war are rolling thickly up along the whole Southern horizon. In Virginia the rebels are massing at the Rapidan to attack and if possible annihilate Pope. In Kentucky the rebel hordes are sweeping northward in large force, greatly to the disturbance of the court-martial (but neither courtly nor martial) hero Don Carlos. Were his single fate alone included in the disaster, a better than he might take his place, were it the will of Providence to remove him. But there is work to be done in Kentucky and nobly are loyal Indianians responding. In Missouri also matters look threatening. The war is upon us in earnest, and if must be earnestly met. It will be earnestly met.

☞ The New York *World* says that of the steerage passengers of the City of Baltimore, on her last trip, upwards of forty enlisted in the Union ranks immediately on their arrival. Some of these were British soldiers who had served their time, and who will prove a valuable accession amongst our raw levies. Taking the arrivals and departures of one company alone—the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia line—the returns show that we are receiving three emigrants of this class for every two that leave us. In three months the aggregate of arrivals by this line has been 5,800, and of departures 2,080.

☞ It was the United States that initiated the heavy artillery for ships of war, the substitution of steamers for sailing vessels as flagships, and the heavy screw steam frigates which were all the fashion from 1852 to 1860. The idea of mailing vessels is of American origin—the first iron-clad fight took place in American waters; the first nation to consign the old time-worn sailing ship to "sinecure" positions is America; and the first country that ever procured 26,000 naval sailors within the space of fifteen months is America.

☞ The treasury department have issued orders to the collectors of customs that in future all vessels arriving from a domestic Southern port shall be in the charge of an inspector of the customs until discharged; and all the goods taken in for the return voyage must be by permit of the United States quartermaster, and when received on board said permit to be signed by the inspector, and before clearing must be returned to the inspector, the same as vessels from foreign ports now are.

☞ The proposed trip of the French iron-plated vessel La Normandie across the ocean, is a subject of some remark in our navy circles. As her plating is but two inches thick, it is thought that she can bear the strain of the voyage where a five inch plated vessel would go to to the bottom; but that the two inch plates cannot resist projectiles from heavy ordnance is clear, from the fact that our Galena was much injured by the rebel guns at Fort Darling. Whether the Mexicans have heavy rifled ordnance remains to be seen.

☞ Two interesting military cases have just been tried in New York courts. Two persons, one a British subject, the other a minor, enlisted, received bounty and then desired throwing themselves back on their several rights. The court decided the enlistments were good and the unwilling warriors were held to their engagements.

☞ Correspondence is desired with colored men favorable to Central American, Liberian or Haytien emigration, especially the first named, as the president has announced the intention to aid such as desire to found a settlement of Anglo-Africans. Communications on the subject should be addressed to Rev. James Mitchell, agent of emigration.

☞ Victor Emanuel to Garibaldi's "Death or Rome," replies as sternly as if the dead Cavour were to-day his war minister. He issues a counter proclamation denouncing these revolutionary schemes, and threatening the rigor of the law on those who disobey. He declares that he himself will move in the matter of Rome at the fitting time.

☞ The latest opinion with reference to Don Carlos Buell is that his talents are not so much martial as court-martial. It is doubtful whether his tender treatment of the rebels is the "legal tender" provided for such cases.

☞ The police of New York are out in a sharp hunt after deserters. Fifty of them were paid $5 apiece for their captives on Friday.

Gallant Henry County.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

GENESEO, Ill., Aug 16, 1862.

Through the columns of your paper I want to let the world know what Henry county is doing in way of volunteering. Under the last two calls of the president for 600,000 men, the quota of this county is less than 500 men. Volunteering has just ceased, muster rolls returned, &c., and our figures stand eight full companies, every one with more than 100 good men, and the ninth company reported, but not quite full, and several parts of companies that have gone to other counties, making a grand total of over 1,000 men enlisted in this county within two weeks. Our population is 20,000, and where is the county that can give a better showing. Can Cook county with all its piles of money do it? A few words as to the "modus operandi." Business, farming, speculating, scheming, cheating, even have been entirely suspended by a large share of our people, and recruiting for the war has been the business of the last ten days. Money has been poured out like water, our town alone has paid for bounties and families about $5,000. Our county pays for the same purposes this year $60,000. Individuals in our community who could not go to the war, have felt it a privilege to give their time and money, and such men as H. M. Arthur, E. M. Stewart, Robt. Getty, O. A. Turner, H. Nourse, W. P. Blackiston, and a host of others patriotically sacrificed time and money to aid the recruiting, while others, to their shame be it said, have refused to assist in any way the good cause, and we intend to have their names published as a black list. S. & J. Morton merchants, Ben. Graham, druggist, Ira R. Wells, physician, George H. Lewis, merchant, Joshua Harper, wealthy and retired, and others. We expect such business men to receive a wide berth.

The Past Three Months in New Orleans.

The *Delta*, of the 3d inst., contains a leader bearing the above caption, which contains much that is of interest. It says:

For three entire months "the flag" has waved over the city of New Orleans. It has secured to the inhabitants peace, and, as compared with their precious condition, plenty. It has offered to them prosperity, resulting from trade, if they were willing to accept it. It has asked in return for these benefits nothing beyond respect, and a cheerful obedience to the orders of those who have the high privilege of carrying and defending it. Considering that this request is made of those who owe all that they have, and all that they are, to that flag, it cannot be looked upon as a very unreasonable demand. Considering that this town has no future of any kind, if that flag cannot protect it, this requirement does not seem an improper one.

The Health of New Orleans.

[From the Delta, Aug. 8.]

Some dunce has written to the North to the effect that, so far, there had been but few cases of yellow fever in New Orleans. There has not been one case. The mischief of such a report as this is, the families and friends of the Northern soldiers will become unnecessarily alarmed.

The list of mortality, which is published each week in the *Delta*, should be authority in regard to the health of New Orleans. If that is inspected it will be found that this is one of the healthiest cities in America.

COLONEL CORCORAN AT WASHINGTON.

The Government Rewards the Gallant Irishman.

THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION AND RECEPTION.

Speeches by Corcoran and Wilcox.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

Cassius M. Clay Appointed to a Command.

IMPORTANT WAR ORDERS.

WAR GAZETTE.

Organization of the Army of Virginia.

OFFICIAL.

WAR BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—GENERAL ORDER, No. 11.—*First*—Hereafter no appointments of major general or brigadier general will be given except to officers of the regulars for meritorious or distinguished service during the war, or to volunteer officers, who by some successful achievement in the field shall have displayed a military ability required for the duties of a general officer.

Second—No appointment to such grades will be issued by the war department until an examination is made to ascertain if there are any charges or evidence against the character, conduct, or fitness of the appointee, and if there should be any such charges or evidence, special report of the same will be made to the president. By order of the secretary of war.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 12, 1862.

The following is an order of the president of the United States, dated June 26, 1862:

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 103.—I. The forces under Major-Generals Fremont, Banks and McDowell, including the troops now under Brigadier-General Sturgis, at Washington, shall be consolidated and form one army, to be called the Army of Virginia.

II. The command of the army of Virginia is specially assigned to Major-General John Pope as commanding general.

The troops of the mountain department, heretofore under command of General Fremont, shall constitute the first army corps, under the command of General Fremont.

The troops of the Shenandoah department, now under General Banks, shall constitute the second army corps, and be commanded by him.

The troops under the command of General McDowell, except those within the fortifications and the city of Washington, shall form the third army corps, and be under his command.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjutant General.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1862.

Thurlow Weed is understood to have received a renewal of his informal appointment abroad. He is expected to sail for Europe shortly, and has been in town for a day or two.

The Corcoran fever pervades everywhere. Crowds have been thronging his hotel ever since his arrival to see the Irishman. He has been called on for speeches several times as regiments passed by. The president has made him a brigadier general and dated his commission back to the time of his capture at Bull Run. His old regiment, which he was leading at Bull Run when taken prisoner, is to accompany him to New York and participate in a grand demonstration there. A grand dinner is to be given him to-night, with serenades, speeches, &c.

LATEST.

The Corcoran demonstration to-night was an immense affair. The avenue along the whole front of Willard's, and almost from the corner of the treasury building down to the further side of Fourteenth street, was filled with one vast sea of humanity. The street cars had to stop, and it was impossible to get through the street at all—even on foot.

When Corcoran's old regiment, the 69th New York, came on the ground the enthusiasm was perfectly uproarious; and when Corcoran himself appeared on the stage the cheering and excitement were beyond all bounds.

Wilcox carried the crowd with him by declaring that thus far this "*had been a brainless war*," that our coast expedition had been objectless, and had accomplished nothing; that the whole war had been "*mere blind energy*" on the part of the people, and plundering by the contractors. Corcoran is to proceed to New York with his old 69th, and he promises soon to be in the field again. His appointment as brigadier will, it is thought, be of immense advantage to recruiting among the Irish. His declaration, however, about the readiness Irishmen would evince to enter into a war with with Great Britain might possibly lead to trouble.

Mayor of Hatch Cincinnati has been here asking the administration to exempt policemen from the operations of the drafting laws. He gets little encouragement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—A special to the *Tribune* from Washington, says:

Col. Corcoran, who has arrived from Richmond, says Gen. Prince, taken prisoner in the recent battle beyond Culpepper, is kept in a prison over a dead house, and all the other officers captured in Pope's command are shamefully and tyranically treated. It is rumored that Corcoran will be made a Brigadier to-morrow.

Thurlow Weed sails for Europe on important service for the government next week.

A private correspondence from London states that Mr. Slidell has arrived in that city and already had several interviews with Mr. Mason for the purpose of deciding which was the best step to take to hasten the recognition of the southern confederacy, which seems to have been of late an object of great indifference to the English Cabinet. It is said the two rebels have agreed to address a note to all the European cabinets, demanding a recognition of the southern confederacy, not in the name of an abstract right, not even in virtue of its manliness, maintaining its independence—but in the name of their legally asserted rights—of the rights upon which foreign nations have acted towards countries situated as the South is at the present time.

A special to the Herald says: Mr. Dennis, of Indiana, visited the hospitals at Alexandria to-day and found that the Indianians wounded in the battle of Cedar Mountain are all doing well.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 16.—Several transports arrived during the night from Harrison's Landing with and sick convalescent soldiers, among them are the following: Lieut. A. W. Wheeler, 31st; Lieut. H. D. Hallop, 8th Illinois cavalry.

One hundred rebel cavalry drove in the Union pickets last night at Suffolk. Some little excitement prevails there to-day on account of it.

The transports with disabled soldiers have all passed down to the Roads, except a few now at this place, which are the New York, Elm City, Montreal, Forest City and some sailing vessels.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Cassius M. Clay is to be assigned to a very important command west of the Mississippi.

Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox dine with the president to-day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The secretary of the treasury decides that debenture certificates are receivable for duties.

Col. Corcoran was to-day commissioned Brigadier General by the President, to date from July 21, 1861, the date he was captured.

From New York.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Arch Bishop Hughes delivered a most patriotic sermon yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral. After reciting his course of action in Europe, he called upon the whole North to come out in its strength for volunteering to continue and for a draft to be made. He said 300,000 men were not enough. Call out 300,000 more. The people should insist on being drafted, and so bring this unnatural strife to a close by strength of might alone.

From North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 18.—The Newbern *Progress* states that the final result of the election in North Carolina indicate the defeat of Johnson, the secession candidate for Governor, by a majority of 40,000. The Union opposition has elected nearly every member in both branches of the legislature by still greater majorities. Every candidate advocating a continuation of the war and separation of the Union, were defeated.

An Imperial Heir Coming.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The Russian legation at Washington are in reception of the news of the early arrival of the Emperor of Russia's second son, in the United States.

This visit is said to take place in answer to an invitation recently made by Mr. Cameron, our minister to the Russian Emperor.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

McClellan Achieves a Success in Withdrawing.

SKIRMISHING ALONG THE RAPIDAN.

THE NEW DESIGNATIONS OF ARMY CORPS.

MORE WARM WORK AHEAD.

Matters at Fortress Monroe.

The Rebels Preparing to Attack Pope in Force.

Their Reinforcements Rolling in.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1862.

Everything from Gen. Pope's army indicates preparation for a desperate struggle. Information from the best sources confirm the belief that the rebels are having heavy reinforcements sent to Gordonsville by the railroad from Richmond. Some estimates place this number already raised there at 100,000, and it is generally believed that having found it impossible to pursue McClellan for the want of transportation, they have resolved to attack Pope before the arrangements to support him by our other armies shall have been completed.

Pope holds the line of the Rapidan, along the north bank of which the whole army, with the exception of Banks' corps, is massed. His own headquarters are moved to the front, and the general condition on the ground is that speedy activity is probable.

The enemy throws pickets up to the south side of the Rapidan, and occasionally shots are exchanged across the river.

The following order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, NEAR CEDAR MOUNTAIN, Aug. 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 19.—The major general commanding discovers with great dissatisfaction that General Order No. 5, requiring that the troops of this command be subsisted on on the country in which their operations are conducted, has either been entirely misrepresented or grossly abused by many of the officers and soldiers of this command. It is to be distinctly understood that neither officer nor soldier has any right whatever, under the provisions of that order, to enter the house, molest the person, or disturb the property of any citizen whatsoever.

Whenever it is necessary or convenient for the subsistence of the troops, provisions, forage, and such other articles as may be required will be taken possession of and used, but every seizure must be made solely by the order of the commanding officer of the troops there present, and by the officer of the department through which the issues are made. Any officer or soldier who shall be found to have entered the house or molested the property of any citizen will be severely punished. Such acts of pillage and outrage are disgraceful to the army, and have neither been contemplated nor authorized by any officer whatsoever. The perpetrators of them, whether officers or soldiers, will be visited with a punishment which they will have reason to remember, and any officer or soldier absent from the limits of his camp, found in any house whatever, without a written pass from his division or brigade commander will be considered as a pillager, and treated accordingly.

Army corps commanders will immediately establish mounted patrols, under charge of commissioned officers, which shall scour the whole country for five miles around their camps at least once a day, and at different hours, to bring into their respective commands all persons absent without proper authority, or who are engaged in any interruption of citizens living in the country; and commanding officers of regiments or smaller seperate commands will be held responsible that neither officers nor men shall be absent from camp without proper authority.

By command of Maj. Gen. POPE.

R. O. SELFRIDGE, A. A. G.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 16.—The Union troops evacuated Harrison's Landing this morning about eight o'clock, and about the same hour Gen. McClellan's advance arrived at Williamsburg.

The public property was all removed in safety, and all is quiet.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The steamer Daniel Webster has arrived with sick and wounded from Harrison's Landing. Among them are Austin Haley, 8th Illinois cavalry; W. E. Jacobs, 17th Michigan; James Howarth, do.; Allen R. Loring, 13th Indiana; George Adams, 8th Illinois; Abraham Haynes, 8th Illinois cavalry; J. F. Davis, 39th Illinois; James Hayes, 67th Ohio; Christopher Jeffers, do.; Charles Flint, 8th Illinois; John Block, Wm. Adamson, 24 Ohio; Elijah Davis, do.; David Van Slet, 39th Indiana; Wm. Pools, 8th Illinois cavalry; H. W. Walker, do.; Pat McKinnan, 67th Ohio; Peter Bowditch, 8th Illinois cavalry.

NEW YORK, August 18.—A dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, dated Culpepper, August 16th, says:

The enemy appeared in force upon the south bank of the Rapidan yesterday. This morning at sunrise he drove in our pickets to within half a mile of Gen. Sigel's headquarters. Major Kreps who occupies the front, mounted his battalion and advanced with two guns to meet the enemy. Although the enemy crossed with two regiments of cavalry and advanced boldly, he fell back precipitately on the approach of Major Kreps to the south bank of the Rapidan, where he was supported by infantry and artillery. As Major Kreps approached the river, the enemy opened artillery upon him and held him there. Both parties remain facing each other, and it is thought the passage of the Rapidan will be obstinately contested. In the skirmishing we lost one lieutenant and five privates of the 1st Virginia cavalry.

CAMP NEAR CEDAR RUN, VA., Aug. 17.—Scouts report no heavy force of rebels within ten miles of here. It is thought Jackson has gone elsewhere.

Col. Carroll was yesterday wounded in the breast by a rebel picket.

Later from Europe.

FARTHER POINT, Aug. 18.—The steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool August 7th, *via* Londonderry 8th, passed here for Quebec this morning.

By the Anglo-Saxon we have the Londonderry dispatches of the 8th inst., which failed at Cape Race.

The Queen's speech has the following paragraph in relation to America, in addition to the one already telegraphed:

Her Majesty has given ready assent to the act carrying into effect the treaty with the United States, for the suppression of the slave trade, and trusts that the co-operation of the United States navy with her own, may go far to extinguish the desolating crime to which the treaty is directed.

In the House of Commons, prior to the delivery of the Queen's speech, Lord Palmerston, in reply to enquiries by Mr. Fitzgerald, relative to affairs in the Bahama waters, pointed out that Great Britain's interest was in maintaining belligerent rights at sea, and she could not interfere unless belligerent rights were abused.

Representations were being made to the United States government against the practice of requiring bonds for goods shipped from New York to Nassau.

Liberality of Milwaukee Churches.

MILWAUKEE, August 18.—There was a meeting of the church societies last night at the Plymouth church. Five hundred and twenty-six dollars in cash, besides sundry other contributions, were raised in aid of the army sanitary commission.

An Apple of Discord.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—The first arrest under the recent order of the war department is that of John Apple, a notorious politician. He was arrested for discouraging enlistments and sent to Washington this afternoon.

Fire at Barre, Mass.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The Colonade block in Barre, Mass., occupied as stores, offices, &c., and by the *Gazette* newspaper, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $18,000.

Death of a Distinguished Citizen.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—Robert A. Dobbin, senior proprietor of the Baltimore *American*, died this afternoon, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, after a protracted illness.

The Draft in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., August 18.—Gov. Olden has issued a proclamation appointing a commissioner and surgeon for each county to superintend the drafting, and to facilitate the raising of the quota of this State.

The Work in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 18.—Two or three regiments are now daily transported to the seat of war. The governor has accepted four additional regiments from Philadelphia.

The Europa Announced.

CAPE RACE, Aug. 18.—The Europa, with Liverpool dates to the 9th and Queenstown to the 10th, passed here this morning.

Fire.

KINGSTON, C. E., Aug. 18.—A fire this morning on Brock street destroyed a block of stores. Loss, $40,000, mostly insured.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE WEST.

MORE GUERILLA WORK IN TENNESSEE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

THE REBEL INVASION BEGAN AT SEVERAL POINTS.

Don Carlos Buell Cut off and in Danger.

PROMPT MEASURES OF INDIANA AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Rebels Pressing Northward in Strong Force.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG UNIONISTS.

Latest From New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, August 18.—Rumors, apparently well founded, indicate the occupation of several new points in Kentucky by rebel guerillas, who exhibit great activity. Names of places and numbers of forces are withheld by order of the military authorities. There is considerable excitement in this city from these rumors.

NASHVILLE, August 18.—Eighty guerillas from Meade county, on their way to join Morgan, were attacked Saturday near Mammoth Cave by thirty-four home guards. One captain was killed and all the guerillas captured.

Gen. Nelson is here.

The trains are running through on the Chattanooga road.

LEXINGTON, Ky., August 18.—We learn by a courier that a force of rebel cavalry, perhaps 3,000 made their appearance to-day at Richmond, twenty miles from here. They are supposed to be the advance of the large force at Jordan and Somerset.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 17, 1862.

Reliable and trustworthy intelligence has reached here, showing that the long threatened invasion of Kentucky has commenced. The rebels have entered the State at several points. Somerset is captured and in their possession. They are moving on Glasgow and threaten Bowling Green.

Kirby Smith, with about 15,000 men, twenty-four pieces of artillery, and an adequate force of cavalry, is moving from East Tennessee, to cut off the supplies of our men at Cumberland Gap, and compel its evacuation; and advance forces of his command have already taken possession of Somerset and Monticello. The former point threatens our communication seriously. Gen. Morgan has retired part of his force to Barbourville, to hold the place, and asks for reinforcements. Morgan is still in the vicinity of Gallatin, and had driven off the hands at work on the tunnel, and broken the hand cars. Forrest and Stearnes are expected to join him.

It is feared that they will cut off General Morgan's train for Cumberland Gap, and gain his rear. They are also said to have a force of 2,500 in Scott county, Tenn. Two hundred rebel cavalry are at Monticello, and are supposed to be the advance guard of the enemy. The crisis is truly alarming, and Gov. Morton is putting forth all of his energies to meet it.

Two regiments have been sent to-day, and at least seven are expected to leave to-morrow. They will go amply prepared in all but discipline, for any conflict.

Gen. T. A. Morris, who won the Western Virginia campaign, will command one regiment; Gen. Lew. Wallace will command another. Others will be under the command of Gen. Dumont, Gen. Reynolds, Gen. Love, and Lieut. Col. King of the 19th regulars.

In the absence of experienced officers to take permanent command of the regiments, Gov. Morton has hit upon the happy expedient of putting them temporarily, for this emergency, under the command of these distinguished officers, and the officers willingly and enthusiastically accede to his wishes.

These officers will remain in command as long as may be necessary. Their places are not all certainly assigned yet; but at present the intention is to give them regiments as follows:

Gen T. A. Morris will take command of the 67th regiment at Madison; Gen. Reynolds takes the 75th regiment at Wabash; General Lane takes the 71st regiment at Terre Haute; Gen. Wallace takes the 66th regiment at New Albany; Gen. Dumont takes the 73d regiment in this city. Lieut.-Col. King, of the 19th regulars, takes probably the 73d regiment at South Bend. Gen. Wallace goes to New Albany to-night, to take command of his regiment. The rest will follow as fast as the railroad can take them.

A dispatch to Governor Morton from Frankfort announces the resignation of Gov. Magoffin and Lieut. Governor Fisk, and the occupancy of the governorship by the speaker of the Senate, Mr. Robinson, an unconditional Union man.

Col. Carrington, of the 18th regulars, is expected here to-morrow, to relieve Col. Simonson, as mustering and disbursing officer for Indiana.

Adjutant Stiles, of the 20th Indiana, is among the prisoners recently released from Richmond.

LATER.

Gen. Kirby Smith has taken London in the rear of Gen. Morgan, and will doubtless attack him in front and rear. Gen. Buell is cut off, and it is feared that he is in a precarious situation. Communication is cut off between Kentucky and Nashville. Bridges on the Edgefield road was burned last night.

MEMPHIS, August 15, via CAIRO, 17th.—On Wednesday on White River, near Clarendon, Arkansas, an engagement took place between Hovey's division and Henderson's force from Little Rock. Seven hundred of Henderson's rebels were captured, and the remainder routed. The 11th Indiana regiment had seven killed. The total loss is unknown.

Yesterday there was a skirmish forty six miles below Helena between guerillas and a party getting cotton. The guerillas were routed. No loss on our side.

Isham, of the Chicago *Times*, has been arrested by order of Gen. Grant, charged with the publication of false news in fact and pernicious in tendency. He was ordered to the Alton Penitentiary until the termination of the war.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 17.—Two bridges on the Kentucky and Edgefield Railroad were burnt to-day by the rebels, over Red River. The track is reported to be torn up this side of Tullahoma.

Two federal couriers were captured by guerillas nine miles south of the city last night. Their dispatches and horses were taken from them, and they were then released. They report a large force under Starns north of Murfreesboro.

An armed reconnoissance toward Gallatin last night ascertained that Morgan had decamped in the direction of Hartsville.

All railroad communication with Nashville is cut off. The telegraph communication is uninterrupted.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The steamers North Star and Roanoke, from New Orleans on the 10th, have arrived, bringing the particulars of the defeat of the rebels at Baton Rouge and the destruction of the Arkansas.

A letter from Baton Rouge says Nim's battery thrice repulsed the foe with great slaughter. Breckinridge lost his right arm by a cannon ball. The fight took place on the edge of the town, Gen. Williams being unwilling to expose the women and children. He captured a large number of prisoners, including Capt. Blunt, Breckinridge's aid.

Gen. Williams, who was killed, behaved like a hero. The enemy's loss must have been severe, as our men charged and recharged upon them. We have taken three guns.

Another account says the rebel troops were estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000, under Generals Lovell and Breckinridge. The combat was obstinate. Our loss was 250 killed, including a large proportion of officers. The rebel loss, according to the prisoners' statements, was immense. Among the killed was Gen. Lovell.

The ram Arkansas was just above Baton Rouge, but dared not take part in the conflict. Later accounts state that the Arkansas was aground, when the Essex and other federal gunboats went to her and set her on fire. She blew up.

The transport steamer Lewis Whiteman ran into the gunboat Oneida, fifty miles above New Orleans, on the night of the 6th, and the transport sunk. She had on board the body of Gen. Williams, with an escort of one of his body guard; also forty-two of ours and three confederate wounded. The body was recovered. Thirty-eight wounded soldiers and three of the body guard were saved.

The official report of Col. Cahill, commenced after the death of Gen. Williams, stated the rebel force at about ten regiments. "After a fight of four hours of great severity, the enemy were repulsed. Gen. Williams was killed by a rifle ball through his chest.

During the battle our forces were forced to retire about a quarter of a mile from the original position, and the enemy were able temporarily to occupy the camps of the 21st Indiana, 7th Vermont, and 14th Maine regiments, and to destroy much of the baggage and camp equipage. They were, however, driven out; but our numbers being much lessened by sickness, and the men on the field being much exhausted by the fatigue and heat, it was deemed expedient not to pursue.

The enemy has retired several miles, and is still retiring. I am expecting that it is possible they may receive reinforcements, and am disposing of my troops in the strongest positions.

Our force engaged was less than 2,500. The enemy had at least 5,000, with twelve or fourteen field pieces and some cavalry.

The ram Arkansas approached with the intention of engaging our gunboats, but grounded at a distance of six miles, and to-day (the 6th) was engaged by the Essex and destroyed.

Brigadier General Clark and his aid, Lieut. Yerger, delivered themselves to us as prisoners of war. I have also thirty captured. Breckinridge, on the 6th, asked permission in writing to bury his dead. Col. Cahill replied: Our men are engaged in the work, which will soon be accomplished.

A passenger from Baton Rouge states that our loss in killed was seventy; wounded, 325. Gen. Williams had three horses shot under him. He was killed whilst rallying the 21st Indiana, who had just lost a field piece. The gun was retaken, but Gen. Williams fell.

The wounded are about as follows: 21st Indiana, 81; 14th Maine, 70; 4th Wisconsin, 10; 6th Michigan, 25; 7th Vermont, 15; 30th Massachusetts, 12; 19th Connecticut, 21.

Among the prisoners is Gen. Allen, of Mississippi, mortally wounded.

Among the wounded is Lieut. Col. Keith, of the 21st Indiana.

Gen. Butler issued a general order announcing in eloquent language the death of Gen. Williams, and also a congratulatory order to the troops on their successful engagement, in which he says: "The enemy lost three brigades in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, and many colonels and field officers. He has more than 1,000 killed and wounded. You have captured three pieces of artillery, six caissons, two stand of colors, and a large number of prisoners."

A letter from Baton Rouge states that the fight between the Essex and Arkansas was a fair stand-up fight. Porter lay 300 yards distant, pouring solid nine-inch shot into the Arkansas till a breach was made, when an incendiary shell was exploded in the breach, setting her on fire. The rebel crew left her, and she soon exploded. The funeral of Gen. Williams took place at New Orleans on the 8th, and was very impressive.

Probably the General Lovell reported killed is Colonel Lovell, and not Major General Mansfield Lovell, who is understood to be at Richmond.

A letter from a surgeon reports that he saw eighty-three dead rebels in one small cornfield at Baton Rouge.

Lieutenant Norcross, of the 30th Massachusetts, arose from a sick bed, joined his company in the thickest of the fight, and with his own hands saved four field-pieces about to be taken.

The rebel wounded state that Gen. Ruggles was killed. A rebel stated their loss at 800. Nim's battery saved the day, when two-thirds of its members were on the sick list.

The secessionists in Baton Rouge fired on our dead and wounded as they were being brought in; consequently their houses were pulled down.

Breckinridge, on the morning of the fight, made a speech, promising his men to have a band playing in the state house at 9 a. m.

Highly Important from Missouri.

The Citizens Ordered to Arm and Turn Out En Masse.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 18, 1862.

Owing to the presence of a large body of rebels in Jackson county, Mo., and that neighborhood, and a threatened attack on Kansas City, the provost marshal of this city, under orders from headquarters of the department of Kansas, has ordered citizens *en masse* to enroll and arm themselves for military duty. Any one failing to do so, will be arrested. Business is mostly suspended, and it is thought there will be a general compliance with the order.

The federal troops lately composing the Indian expedition, with the exception of three Indian regiments, are supposed to be at Fort Scott, or marching north thence.

Movements of Gen. Turchin.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 18, 1862.

To Julian Kune, Chicago:

General Turchin leaves Indianapolis for Chicago to-morrow morning at 6:30 a. m., via Kokomo.

E. F. C. KLOKKE, Lieut. 24th Illinois.

INTERESTING FROM FORT PULASKI.

The Capture of the Captain of the Savannah Ram Fingal, or Georgia, &c.

[Correspondence of New York Herald.]

HILTON HEAD, August 10, 1862.

I write on board the Arago, as we go down the bay. You may state that Captain J. Pembroke Jones, the captain of the new rebel ram, is one of the prisoners captured on board the General Lee, from Savannah. The vessel came for the purpose, more than any other, of bringing that officer to spy out the channel. These facts I have just learned.

Union Prisoners at Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

FORTRESS MONROE, August 13, 1862.

The steamer Ariel, Capt. John Daly, recently of the Philadelphia and Wilmington line, went up on Tuesday morning, under a flag of truce, to City Point, five miles above Harrison's Landing, with several confederate prisoners, in charge of Lieut. Darling, designing, according to appointment with the rebel authorities, to bring back the Union officers captured during Gen. McClellan's late retreat. On arrival, Lieut. Darling was informed by an officer who appeared that orders had been sent the night before not to allow an exchange there, but that it would be effected at Aiken's Landing. Fortifications have been erecting there for a fortnight past, and, doubtless, considerable reinforcements had arrived that evening, which it was not desirable for our returned officers to know of. The engineer of the Ariel, while attending to some work on the roof, saw behind the bluff, through an aperture in the trees, about half an acre of closely packed men, who evidently formed part of a large number. The Ariel returned to Gen. McClellan's camp for orders, and finally sailed, in company with Gen. Thomas's flag-of-truce boat, the Henry Burden, to Aikin's Landing. On passing City Point, to the surprise of all, the dock was in flames. The motive of this has yet to appear. At about eight o'clock on Tuesday evening the returned Union officers arrived at Aiken's Landing, the majority having walked from Richmond, a distance of thirteen miles. Their exchange should have been effected a week ago, but no satisfactory reason was given for their unwarrantable detention. They report having been politely treated by the rebel officers in charge of them, but were allowed the scanty fare of a pound of bread and a pound of fresh meat daily, without vegetables, and generally without salt. Their drink was exclusively water. They were, however, allowed to purchase delicacies at the enormous prices current in Richmond. Their quarters were most disgracefully inconvenient, crowded, and badly attended to.

Col. Corcoran and the other Salisbury prisoners were expected daily in Richmond, but at the last dates had not arrived. No officers among the unwounded taken had died, though several had suffered from sickness, dysentery being the chief complaint.

Gen. McCall and Gen. Reynolds have returned, and the former complains much of the indignity to which, as a general officer, and a man advanced in years, he was subjected, in being confined, with eighty others, in one room, where no convenience whatever for comfort existed. He was at first paroled, and lived with general Reynolds for three days at the Spottswood House; but on hearing that Gen. Pettigrew was not paroled, but confined at Fort Delaware, the rebel government, as an offset, sent them to prison. General Pettigrew, however, had a room to himself, and had much better accommodations than they. General McCall repeatedly wrote to Gen. Winder respecting his condition, but gained no satisfaction. While at the Spottswood House he was called on by several old army acquaintances, among whom were Generals Magruder, Fields, and Hill; but after changing his quarters he saw no more of them. Gen. McCall is debilitated, but otherwise well. He does not contemplate visiting Philadelphia till the war is over, and immediately went on shore, as the steamer touched Harrison's Landing, to visit the Reserves, of whom he is very proud. He says their fighting was magnificent, and anxiously inquired if, in the absence of his official report, justice had been done them by the public press. On being told that commendations upon them were great, he appeared satisfied. He will issue his official report ere long.

Attention, Sixty-Second Illinois!

HEADQUARTERS 62D ILLINOIS INFANTRY, KENTON, Tenn., Aug. 13, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 14.—All enlisted men belonging to the 62d Illinois infantry who are now absent from said regiment, except those on detached service, and those who have furloughs *of a date subsequent to August* 9, 1862, will report immediately to these headquarters. All those failing to comply with this order for the space of ten days from this date will be published as deserters, and become liable to all the pains and penalties of desertion. All officers, civil and military, are hereby requested, after the expiration of the period aforesaid, to exercise the authority conferred by order from the War Department by arresting said soldiers and sending them into camp.

By order of JAS. M. TRUE, Col. commanding Reg't.

E. R. WILEY, Jr., Adjutant.

Death of Capt. Godfrey.

The Alton papers announce the death of Capt. Benjamin Godfrey, which took place at his residence at Monticello, on the 13th inst. Capt. Godfrey was one of the most liberal and public spirited, as well as one of the most enterprising citizens of the State. During a long period in which he has been a citizen of the State, his name has been intimately associated with important public interests. Few men have done more for the cause of education and the development of the resources of the State than he has done. As the founder of the Monticello Female Seminary, over whose interest he has watched with the utmost solicitude for nearly a quarter of a century, his name will be handed down as one of the most liberal benefactors and friends of education. The State is also more deeply indebted to him than to any other man for the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, which he pushed forward to completion, drawing on his personal credit to a large amount for that purpose.—*State Journal, 16th.*

The Pacific Railroad in California.

The passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill by Congress was celebrated in California on the 10th ultimo, in San Francisco in a style which showed their appreciation of this important measure. There was a grand torchlight procession by the firemen, and a general illumination of the city. Among the transparencies were the following:

"San Francisco the jumping off depot! Thus far and you must take to the water! The waste places shall be made glad! The wilderness shall blossom as the rose!"

"American iron only to be used!" "Cheap homesteads along the route! Alternate sections beside the railway only one dollar and a quarter per acre!"

"Long live our Republic! The government gives $80,000,000 toward the building of the Grand Trans Continental railway."

"The Cable prove a fable. The railroad is sure; when built, it will endure!"

"Little Indian Boy, step out of the way for the Big Engine!"

"Fresh No. 4 Mackerel, six days from Belfast. Chesapeake Bay Oysters, six days from the water!"

"Now time and space are in the race! San Francisco in 1862, 100,000 inhabitants! San Francisco in 1872, 1,000,000 inhabitants! San Francisco in 1862, $55,000,000 assessable property. San Francisco in 1872, $500,000,000."

"The iron of the east (painted clasped hand), the Gold of the west."

"Westward the march of Empire streams the way."

"The Locomotive—His prow is wet with the surge foam of either Ocean. His breast is grim with the sands of the Desert."

"From New York to San Francisco—By the Horn, 16,000 miles! By the Isthmus 6,000 miles! By the railroad, 3,000 miles!—From New York to San Francisco—By the Horn one hundred days! By the Isthmus twenty-five days! By the railroad, four days!"

"The Pacific railroad—Uncle Sam's Waistband. He has grown so corpulent that he would burst without it!"

"No need for thy elephants, O Siam! It follows the track of the buffalo!"

"A long twilight when coming west; a quick daybreak when going east. Score up your longitude, Mr. Conductor!"

"Cape Horn be blowed—Salt Lake City the Half-way House; Brigham Young, esq., major switch tender."

"Married—In June, 1862, by the High Priest of North America, Mr. Atlantic to Miss Pacific, all of the same nation."

"Hurrah for the land where the moor and the mountain
Are sparkling with treasures no language hath told;
Where the wave of the river and spray of the fountain
Are bright with the glitter of genuine gold."

"In one decade the road is made."

"From season to season, on the same parallel, a thousand miles as one day."

"The American Union—From Sea to Sea, clasped by bands of Iron and hooks of Steel."

Resolutions of Respect.

INDIAN CREEK, NEAR HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 24, 1862.

At a meeting of company A, 19th regiment Illinois volunteers, the following resolutions were unanimously approved and adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, In view of the recent irreparable loss we have sustained in the death of our beloved comrade, Corporal Thomas Hanley, who died from the effects of a wound received in an engagement with the enemy, at Chattanooga, Tenn., we would fain give expression to our great sorrow, so far as feeble words will allow, and testify our sympathies in words of condolence to his bereaved relatives and friends; therefore,

Resolved, That though we may not question the wisdom of the inscrutable decrees of Heaven, nor murmur at the afflictive dispensation of Providence, we feel that this is indeed our heaviest sorrow; that during our soldierly career nothing has or could occur, amid all the casualties of war, to bring keener anguish to our hearts, and we shall ever mourn and lament his untimely death. Cherished and pleasing recollections of him, of his many virtues as a man, of his amiable qualities as a companion, and his inflexible courage and patriotism as a soldier, will ever be bright and vivid upon memory's tablets; and an example like his, so bright with future promise was it, a spirit so cumulative of generous and heroic deeds, as a friend so ardent and true, with a patriotism as lofty and noble as it was devoted and loyal, in truth so worthy of imitation throughout, cannot fail to be productive of good fruits, though nipped in the very bud and promise of manhood by the relentless hand of death.

May we all, if called upon like him to yield up our lives in our country's defense, invoke the aid of Heaven to enable us to meet it with like cheerfulness and courage.

Resolved, That we unite in tendering our hearts deepest sympathies to his afflicted relatives and friends, praying a merciful God to grant them grace to bear with resignation this deep and bitter woe.

Resolved, That the commander of this company be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the nearest relatives of the deceased, and and a copy to the CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

D. L. HOMES, Secretary.

Powder Explosion and Boy Killed at Peru.

On Monday, the 11th inst., a boy by the name of Otto Scharf lost his life in Peru in the following manner: He by some means got into the old city powder magazine, which has been, until recently, used by the Peru Coal Company for storing powder. Fortunately, there was but one keg and part of another in the building at the time. In attempting to get some powder out of the part keg, with matches in his hand, it exploded, blowing the roof off and burning the little fellow in such a manner that he survived but a few hours. Another boy, George Mowry, while there was fire in the magazine burning some rope, went in and brought out the whole keg.—*La Salle Press*, 16th.

U. S. Inspecting and Mustering Officer for Illinois.

Brigadier General Judah, U. S. A., arrived in this city and is stopping at the St. Nicholas. He comes under instructions of Major General Halleck to take charge of the inspection and mustering of the troops from this State. He will make his headquarters here. In a brief conversation with him yesterday, he stated that for convenience, as well as economy to the government, it was his intention, with the assistance of the governor, to mass the various companies in camp of rendezvous as speedily as possible, and at once proceed to the organization of them into regiments.—*State Journal*, 16th.

☞ About 200 deserters a day are brought into Washington from various parts of the North under the new orders of the war deparment.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

FOR SALE—A span of gentle fancy match Ponies for sale on liberal terms. Inquire at Room 6 Hilliard's Block, or address Chicago Post Office Box [illegible]. au19-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A first class residence on Rush street, situated on a corner lot, fifty feet front. JOHN BORDEN, No. 43 Clark street, up stairs. au19-1694-1w

FOR SALE—A Vinegar and Mustard Factory, having a large trade and doing a good business, situated in the central part of the city. For further particulars apply at 191 Randolph street, corner of Wells. It cost $3,500 and will be sold for $800. au19-1691-3t

FOR SALE—A family Horse, warranted kind in every respect. For sale for the want of use. Apply this morning, August 19th, at 44 Buffalo street, N. S.—This horse cannot be beat for the express or grocery business, being perfectly safe for a child to drive. O. V. COLBY. au19-1719-3t

FOR SALE—Another bargain. $3,500 cash, or its equivalent, will buy—if applied for immediately—a good city residence, with large dry lot, most fashionably located, and for which $6,000 has heretofore been refused. No time to lose, gentlemen, it must be sold. Room 21 No. 132 South Clark street. au19-1717-3t

A HOUSE FOR LEASE AT $30 per month and furniture for sale—on Michigan avenue. Address Post Office Box 2789. au19-1707-3t

FOR SALE—A lot of Ross' School Furniture. It will be sold at a low price. Apply at Dearborn Seminary, 83 Wabash avenue. au19-1669-3t

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. The house No. 273 Erie street, south front, between Dearborn and Wolcott, in perfect order, with all the modern improvements and with the furniture if desired. Apply within a week to J. V. CLARKE, 25 South Water street. au19-1713-1w

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 83 WABASH AVENUE.—The next term of this Institution will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15th. The price of tuition in the Primary Department will be one-third less than heretofore. Circulars can be obtained by calling at the Seminary, or by addressing the Principal through the Post Office. Z. GROVER, Principal. au19-1700-1m

ACADEMY OF LIND UNIVERSITY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The fourth year of this Institution, under the direction of M. C. Butler, A. M. Principal, and Rev. Wm. C. Dickinson, Professor of Languages, will commence on MONDAY, Sept 17th. Circulars, giving full particulars, will be sent on application to either of the Professors, at Lake Forest to Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Rev. Arthur Swazey, H. M. Thompson, Esq., H. E. Seelye, Esq., or to Peter Page, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Chicago. Lake Forest, August 18, 1862. au19-1676-1m

ARMY CLOTHING.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th day of August instant at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for making Uniforms for the DRAFTED MILITIA of the State of Illinois. The materials will be furnished by the United States. Samples of the kind and workmanship required can be seen at this office. The number of suits proposed complete, (to consist of Overcoats, Frock Coats and Pants) must be specified in each bid. The clothing is to be made in the State of Illinois. All bids to be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and accompanied with the written names of two responsible sureties. The advertiser reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the bids, if not satisfactory. J. A. POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A. Assistant Quartermaster's Office, U. S. A., Chicago, Illinois, August 18th, 1862. au19-[illegible]

New Advertisements.

WANTED—To exchange, one or two Gold Watches for Furniture. Address J. BOWERS, Post Office Box 2788. au19-1695-3t

WANTED—Boarding by a lady and gentleman, on or near Wabash avenue, in a respectable family where there are few or no other boarders. Address Post Office Box 4265. au19-1701-3t

WANTED—Trunk Makers. None but married men need apply, and not even those if they can enlist. We want those that are exempt. Apply at 61 or 63 South Clark street. W. & G. S. WRIGHT. au19-1714-3t

WANTED—To Rent. A neat dwelling, pleasantly situated, containing about six rooms. Address Post Office Box 1343, stating location and rent per annum. au19-1689-3t

WANTED—A party (in the army) having a wife and two children, desires to rent a small cottage house, with pleasant grounds, West Side, in the neighborhood of the Third Presbyterian Church. Address "J. S. G.," Post Office Drawer 6215. au19-1692-3t

WANTED—The advertiser having large and well furnished rooms, centrally located, desires a room-mate. Address "F," Post Office Box 186. au19-1698-1t

WANTED—Agents. A fortune in a day. The celebrated Fifteen Dollar Sewing Machine. Agents are making Fifty Dollars per week.

Terms, with an exclusive County Agency: 1 case of ten Machines, $85.00; 1 case of five Machines, $39.00; 1 sample machine, to Agents only, $10.00; Duplicate orders in cases of ten, $85.00. Sent by express C. O. D. Address "Fifteen Dollar Sewing Machine Company, Chicago."

WANTED—A situation in a Retail Grocery store, by a young man from Canada. Has formerly spent three years in the West, and can furnish the highest testimonials from employers East and West as to general character and business qualifications. Understands Book keeping. Address "S. G. M.," Chicago Post Office. au19-1699-1t

WANTED—A girl to go a few miles in the country to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Protestant preferred. Apply at the City Hotel. au19-1703-1w

WANTED—A situation by a young man of steady habits in some business as Salesman, or is willing to make himself generally useful. Has been in the grocery business. Best of references given. Address "G. G. B.," at this office. au19-1705-1t

WANTED—By an experienced Druggist a situation in either a Wholesale or Retail House. Good references given. Address WALTER THOMAS, at this office. au19-1704-3t

WANTED—Three or four good Joiners; also, three or four good Sash and Door Makers; also, a good Machinist, who can run a Stationary Engine and do Blacksmithing, and make himself generally useful. Inquire at 74 and 76 Fulton street, West Side. au19-1715-1t

WANTED—Photographers Attention. Wanted at Brand's Art Gallery, 108 and 110 Lake street, an operator who thoroughly understands Cartes de Visite work in all its branches. To such a one good wages and steady employment will be given. None others need apply. au19-1721-3t

WANTED—Good Tinners. Apply at 90 Wells street. N. M. SIMONDS & CO. au19-17 [illegible]

WANTED—Journeymen Tailors. One or two good Coat hands, to go to Bloomington, Ill. Work for fall and winter. None but good workmen need apply. Inquire of CROSBY, No. 54 Sherman House. au17-1712-3t

WANTED—A House and Lot on either Michigan or Wabash avenues; to be at least eighty feet front, full depth and located between Monroe and Twelfth streets, for which there will be paid if satisfactory. None need apply whose premises offered are valued less than $8,000, or are held by the owner at over $18,000. JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr., Telegraph Building, Chicago. au19-1710-1w

WANTED—Any person having a Furnished House to let, suitable for boarders, north of Van Buren and east of State streets, can hear of a good occupant by making immediate application. Address "M. L. S.," Tribune Office. Best of city references given. au19-1w

WANTED—By a young man who had five years of Mercantile experience in New York City, and is thoroughly acquainted with the flour and grain, as well as the some mercantile establishment, where, by making the interest of his employers his own, he can secure a permanent situation. Address "C. H. V.," Post Office Box 954. au19-1716-1t

GIRL WANTED.—A respectable girl to do the housework of a family of three persons (no children.) Address, with name and references, Post Office Box 671. au19-1718-1t

FOR SALE CHEAP—A pair of Grey Horses four and five years old—perfectly gentle in saddle, single or double harness. Inquire at the office of HIGGINS, DEAN & CO., No. 3 Board of Trade Rooms. au19-1687-3t

TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Of a handsome Cottage, containing nine rooms, with bara, woodhouse, &c. on the premises. The lot is 48x200, is well laid out with trees, shrubbery, plants, and is one of the most desirable of its kind in the city. Inquire on the premises, Loomis street, between Jackson and Van Buren streets, next to brick house. Rent $300. Will sell the property if desired. au19-1697-1w

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN enterprising man is now offered by a party engaged in a commission business, handling a large amount of butter eggs, etc., and having a stand where there is a good city trade. We will turn over our entire business to any reliable man who will assume the rent ($150 per year) and purchase the fixtures, consisting of desk, safe, scales, &c. Address "COMMISSION," P. O. Box 1,469. au18-1656-3t net

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—All persons who shipped Flour and other Produce by the above Railroad, last winter, Eastward, and Suffered Loss by Delays, Are requested to meet at the office of RUFUS HATCH, No. 178 South Water street, On Wednesday Next, Aug. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M., To concert measures of redress for such losses. CHAS. W. ANDREWS, C. H. BEERS, PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN, JESSE HOYT & CO., by R. McChesney, BROWN BROTHERS, HOWARD & BOWMAN, A. AKIN & CO., for W. A. BROWN & CO., New York, RICHMOND & CO. au18-1664-1t

WHOLESALE ONLY. LAMPS! LAMPS! Oils, Oils, Oils, Kier's, Ardesco and Lucesco Carbon Oils, AXLE GREASE. Prince Royal Oval or Round Double Twisted Pressed or Blown XXX Chimnies, FOUR TO A POUND. CHAS. L. NOBLE, 175 LAKE STREET. ae28-61-1stp

HAIR BRUSHES. Over 200 Different Patterns. The latest styles of London and Paris Brushes in IVORY, SHELL, BONE, BUFFALO, PEARL, ROSEWOOD AND SATINWOOD BACKS, At prices from Twenty-Five Cents to Fifteen Dollars. SMITH & DWYER, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 92 & 94 LAKE STREET.

BLACKBERRY WINE, Blackberry Cordial, Raspberry Cordial, For Diarrhoea, Dysentery, &c., sold by J. H. REED & Co., 144 Lake street. au18-1700-1t

J. H. DUNHAM'S SUGAR COMMISSION AGENCY. Prices this day for the Single Barrel and Upwards:

Crushed, Pow'd and Granulated Sugar..	12¾
New York White Coffee Sugar, A	11⅞
" " " " (A).......	11⅜
" " " " B	11⅛
" " " " C	11⅛
New York Yellow Coffee Sugar, C	10⅞

J. H. DUNHAM. Chicago, August 12, 1862. au19-1684-1t

GENTLENESS, SPEED AND BEAUTY. ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST Family Carriage Horses IN THIS CITY, Is offered for sale either with or without Top Buggy. The Horse is bright bay, and what is rare to find in a horse of her mettle, will stand without hitching, and a woman can drive with ease. Should a sale not be effected for cash, will trade the horse, new harness, new buggy, &c., for a Building Lot. West Division preferred. Address "HORSE," &c., Tribune Office. au19-1688-3tnet

OUR GRANDMOTHERS long since settled the question that there is nothing equal to a BRICK OVEN for Baking. "THE COMBINATION" COOK STOVE, Made by JEWETT & ROOT, has a GENUINE BRICK OVEN, Made from the best fire brick, securing the bake of the Old Fashioned Brick Oven. And warranted imperishable. It has no competitor, stands unequalled in the market. It is the only Cook Stove made with a GENUINE BRICK OVEN, and in every respect is superior to any Cook Stove made. Fully warranted for Coal, Coke or Wood. R. R. & C. W. DAY, Depot for Jewett & Root's Stoves, No. 23 State street. au18-[illegible]

New Advertisements.

ORPHEUS C. KERR. BLAKEMAN & MASON, 21 Murray Street, New York, (Old stand of Platt, Oakley & Co.) WILL PUBLISH, AUGUST 25th, THE ORPHEUS C. KERR PAPERS, Giving an account of the operations of CAPT. BOB SHORTY, CAPT. VILLIAM BROWN, BAKEVIRE, And the MACKEREL BRIGADE, WITH AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR, showing that he was born of respectable parents, in a New England village, and how he was brought down to living in Washington, with much other additional matter never before published. 1 Vol. 12mo. 384 Pages. PRICE ONE DOLLAR. A liberal discount made to the trade, from whom early orders are solicited. The wide popularity of the author's letters will insure a large sale, and early orders will secure prompt delivery. For sale in Chicago by JOHN R. WALSH, S. C. GRIGGS & CO., W. B. KEEN. au19-1750-3t

PERSONAL—An educated young Englishman, of scholarly and literary habits, who has enlisted as a private soldier in the Board of Trade Brigade, is desirous of opening a friendly correspondence with some estimable and accomplished young lady, to be (her trusts) continued during and beyond the war. Address "VOLUNTEER," Chicago Tribune Office. au19-1698-1t

DON'T GO TO THE WAR without a case of HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES, And Directions for Using It. Uncle Sam has let out the doctoring to the BLUE PILL DOCTORS, but one of the DOLLAR CASES will save you from their hands, and you'll be worth twice as much to your country. Homeopathic Pharmacy corner of Clark and Madison streets. C. S. HALSEY. au12-1541-6tnet

BENEVOLENT WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION. ESTABLISHED AUG., 1862, For the Collection of Bounties, Pensions and Back Pay OF DECEASED SOLDIERS. Office 56 Dearborn Street, Walker's Building, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. JOHN B. TURNER, President. C. A. GREGORY, Secretary. DIRECTORS. JOHN B. TURNER, AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY, VAN H. HIGGINS, EDWARD I. TINKHAM, JULIAN S. RUMSEY, E. K. ROGERS, E. C. LARNED. For the present, claims upon the Government will be collected upon the following rates of charges: Upon all Claims for sums of FIFTY DOLLARS OR LESS, a charge of ONE DOLLAR. Upon all Claims for sums exceeding FIFTY DOLLARS, 2 1-2 per cent. on the amount. The members of this Association have contributed a sufficient amount of money to meet the necessary expenses of its organization and the establishing of an office; and as it is designed to have the income of the Association simply cover the necessary expenses of management, it is hoped that the fees will be found a few more than sufficient, and if they prove less, they will be reduced to a point just sufficient to accomplish this object. All communications to the Association should be addressed to C. A. GREGORY, Secretary, P. O. Box 193, Chicago, Ills.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

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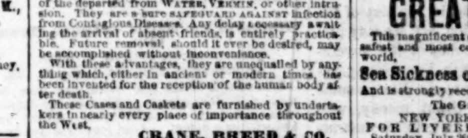
aug6-633-1w

CRANE, BREED & CO.'S VALUABLE Improvements have rendered their patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets Unsurpassed in excellence for Transportation, Protection and preservation.

They are beautifully finished in imitation of Rosewood. The best of material is used in their manufacture. Careful attention to the printed instructions accompanying each, renders the process of sealing them perfectly easy, and when thus prepared, bodies may be carried to any part of the globe at any season of the year, with entire safety.



The Metallic Burial Casket.

Of which we have several designs, is associated with none of those feelings of revolt which usually accompany the appearance of a coffin. Its top is composed mostly of Heavy Polished Plate Glass, permitting a full view without the removal of the lid.

These Burial Cases and Caskets protect the remains of the departed from WATER, VERMIN, or other intrusion. They are a sure SAFEGUARD AGAINST infection from Contagious Diseases. Any delay necessary awaiting the arrival of absent friends, is entirely practicable. Future removal, should it ever be desired, may be accomplished without inconvenience.

With these advantages, they are unequalled by anything which, either in ancient or modern times, has been invented for the reception of the human body after death.

These Cases and Caskets are furnished by undertakers in nearly every place of importance throughout the West. CRANE, BREED & CO. Office and Manufactory, Eighth street, west of Freeman street, Cincinnati, O. jy9-a795-1tew-7w.act

MUSQUITO BAR FRAMES, FOR BEDS, SOMETHING NEW. Made and put up by BLAKE, 61 Washington street. au18-1677-2tnet

USE SARATOGA Empire Water. While the Water from the Empire Spring is quite as palatable as any other, it is perhaps MORE WIDELY EFFICACIOUS As a remedial agent than the water from any other Mineral Spring ON THIS CONTINENT. The Empire is the only spring in Saratoga at which it is considered safe for persons inclined to Consumption to drink. Read what Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, of New York, says of the EMPIRE WATER: "The larger quantity of Iodine which it contains particularly fits it for the varied forms of strumous or scrofulous affections." Sold at retail by all Druggists and Hotels generally. Wholesale price of Empire Water delivered at

	SARATOGA.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.
Pints per gross	$15.	$18.	$18.
Q'ts per gross	18.	21.	21.
Mag. per gross	21.	27.	27.

All orders from Western dealers directed to my Western Depot, 90 Randolph street, Chicago, will receive prompt attention. D. A. KNOWLTON. au18-1656-3t

SALT FOR SALE. Liverpool G. A. in Bulk, CADIZ—5,000 bu. TO ARRIVE. H. McLENNAN & CO., No. 18 Lasalle Street. au14-1291-1w

CARBON OIL.—300 barrels of S. M. Kier & Co's Excelsior Oil, For sale at the lowest market rates in lots to suit, by A. F. CROSKEY, 51 and 53 South Water street. au18-1652-3t

ALCOHOL.—Fully 98 per cent. deodorized Alcohol, distilled and for sale in quantities to suit the trade by A. F. CROSKEY, 51 & 53 S. Water-st. au18-1657-3t

COLOGNE SPIRITS.—The very finest quality of PURE COLOGNE SPIRITS, For Druggists' use, manufactured by and constantly on hand and for sale by A. F. CROSKEY, 51 and 53 South Water street. au18-1658-3t

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS GOING EAST. GEN'L AGENT'S OFFICE, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, Foot of South Water street, CHICAGO, August 16th, 1862. Arrangements have been made by this Company by which all through passengers, holding THROUGH TICKETS, And having their Baggage Checked through to points beyond Canada, Are permitted to pass Detroit and over the Great Western Road, subject only to the same examination to which travelers now are upon all other routes from one State to another. H. E. SARGENT, General Agent. au18-1670-3t

THE NEW YACHT CONSTITUTION, Now lying at the head of Washington street, in the Basin, may be chartered by responsible parties for a day or evening. Address P. O. Box 1268. au15-1[illegible]

MACKEREL AND HAKE. 50 barrels No. 1 Mackerel, 50 half barrels do., 50 quarter barrels do., 150 kitts do., 5 boxes Hake. For sale by DAY & CURTISS, No. 18 Dearborn street. au15-[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Wire, Nails, GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS, Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES AND SAD IRONS IN AMERICA. Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, and many articles without adding transportation. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., my26-1stp 63 Lake street Chicago.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland). The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships, City of New York, City of Baltimore, City of Washington, City of Manchester, Etna, Edinburgh, Kangaroo, Glasgow, Vigo, Bosphorus. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water tight sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LUCKIN & CO., General Western Agents, 12 Lasalle street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards. mh25-a85-1y

R. T. CRANE & BRO., LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATERS, Adapted to private houses, with cast iron Radiators. All kinds of buildings heated by STEAM PIPES on the most approved principle. All goods in our line at WHOLESALE, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, 102 West Lake Street. je23-a385-3mlstp

POPE & SLOCUM, 122 South Clark Street, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN KEROSENE LAMPS AND FIXTURES, Carbon Oils of Best Brands. With increased facilities, we believe surpassed by no house in our line, we invite the attention of country dealers to our well selected stock of the above goods. Having bought largely before the recent advance in prices East, we can sell below as they can be purchased East. "Dithridge's" XX Lamp Chimneys that will stand the heat and frost, always on hand. Get the genuine. au16-1626-3mlstp

POLLARD & DOANE, Successors to Smith, Pollard & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 189 & 191 South Water street, Chicago. J. K. POLLARD. [my31-r296-3m] GEO. G. DOANE.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING, And Hose. NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Special Notice. Passengers desiring to go East via Michigan Central Railroad, and wishing to purchase through tickets at the general office, under the Tremont House, can obtain passes for Canada of C. P. Bradley, Superintendent Police, at the Court House. Those coming from the country with through tickets and those purchasing tickets at the depot office, foot of Lake street, will be supplied at the Union Depot by an officer detailed by Mr. Bradley for the purpose. It must be remembered that the late order of the War Department not only applies to Canadian points, but all Eastern points. Mr Bradley assures us that this order will not in any way interfere with the legitimate business of the road. W. SMITH, General Western Passenger Agent. H. C. WENTWORTH, Ticket Agent. Approved, C. P. BRADLEY, Gen'l Sup't Police. au11-1519-1w

GREAT EASTERN. This magnificent ship has proved herself the fastest, safest and most comfortable Ocean steamer in the world, Sea Sickness on board being unknown, And is strongly recommended to intending passengers. The Great Eastern will leave NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL: Saturday, July 26th, Tuesday, Sept. 9th, Saturday, Oct. 25th, Thursday, Dec. 11th. LIVERPOOL FOR NEW YORK: Calling at Queenstown, Saturday, Aug. 16th, Wednesday, Oct. 1st, Tuesday, Nov. 18th. FARES: First Cabin ... $95 to $135. Second Cabin ... $[illegible]. Return Tickets issued at a Fare-and-a-half. Intermediate ... $[illegible]. Steerage ... $[illegible]. On and after the trip of 9th September these fares will be advanced fifteen per cent. Immediate application by parties wanting berths is desired. Plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured at the office of JAMES WARRACK, Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, N. Y. jy9-a741-1m

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES, FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES, FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES, A Very Large Assortment AT GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 202 Randolph street, Chicago.

PHOTOGRAPHERS DRUGGISTS, ELECTRO PLATERS and all others requiring pure CHLORIDE OF GOLD AND NITRATE OF SILVER, can be supplied by BLANEY & MARINER, Analytical, Consulting and Manufacturing Chemists. Cash paid for Gold and Silver, in dust, bars or plate. Also Photographers' and Electro Plater's residues, Poisons and Adulterations detected. Ores, Soils, Minerals and other substances chemically examined. Chicago Assay Office, No. 189 Lake street Room No. 6, Post Office Box 3717. au14-1560-3w

SOMETHING NEW—The business community in the vicinity of the Richmond House will please remember that there is a nice, clean 11 o'clock LUNCH set for them daily in the Richmond House Saloon. And for anything really excellent in the way of Wines, Liquors or Cigars, call there by all means. jy29-[illegible]

BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES. DIXON & CO'S CRUCIBLES. For sale by the cask or number by JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., 18 South Wells street, Chicago. au12-1581-2m

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Any person having twenty-five or thirty men can secure a good position in a company now being recruited for a Regiment in the field. Address immediately P. O. Box 2737, Chicago. au16-1607-3t

PEACE MAKER, GOLDEN AGE, VULCAN, SNOW BIRD, and other COOK STOVES, Adapted for Wood, Coal or Coke, at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State street. oc14-g60-1sp

ICE BOXES, REFRIGERATORS, Water Coolers, Filters, Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Pitchers, and Summer Goods generally, at VAN SCHAACK'S.

FRUIT JARS, in Glass, Earthen and Tin, for sale by VAN SCHAACK, No. 47 State street, the Golden Tea Kittle.

BATHING APPARATUS.—Hip, Sitz, Plunge, Infant and Foot Bath Tubs, at VAN SCHAACK'S, No. 47 State street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kittle.

COOPERAGE.—Staves and Heading for Flour Barrels, of the Very Best Manufacture. ALSO—Second quality Staves for Fruit Barrels, for sale by C. GOODWIN, 127 South Water street. au15-1603-3t

250 HHDS. PORTO RICO AND CUBA SUGARS.—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving on consignment. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 HALF CHTS. TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Oolong and Ningyong, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Twankay, Oolong, &c. arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

FRENCH COPYING INK. A new supply of this superior article, which will make PERFECT IMPRESSIONS, for sale at HUBBARD'S, 145 Lake street.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1862.

THE WORK BEFORE US.

However much the administration may have underestimated the strength of the rebellion, it is plain that it has now taken hold of the matter in earnest, and that the gigantic powers of the loyal States are to be energetically employed to crush treason and to sustain the constitution and the laws of the country.

The orders to fill up the old regiments, when executed, as they soon will be, will give us at a low estimate six hundred thousand men in the field; and when the two calls for three hundred thousand more are filled, as they certainly will be, within the next three or four weeks, Mr. Lincoln will be commander-in-chief of one million two hundred thousand men. With the means and resources at the command of the government, the new recruits can all be ready for the field by the fifteenth of October—certainly by the first of November. Suppose a hundred thousand men be left in and about Washington to render that "valuable institution" perfectly safe, fifty thousand be assigned to the seaboard south of the Chesapeake, and fifty thousand more be scattered about Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky to look after and hang guerillas, we shall then have two armies of half a million of men each, one east and the other west of the mountains, to commence their triumphant march to the Gulf of Mexico.

With such an army—embracing more intelligence, patriotism and courage than was ever before massed in any army in the whole history of the world, who can doubt that this most wicked rebellion can and will be crushed out by the first of January? Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, as we are assured by gentlemen just from Washington, are fearfully in earnest. They mean work in the fullest sense of the term. There is to be no more guarding rebel corn fields and hen roosts, while the owners are in the rebel army. No more "contrabands" are to be returned to their rebel masters. The "kid glove" policy, all are now satisfied, has utterly failed, and war with all its terrors is soon to overtake the traitor crew who have so long and so madly defied the best government on earth.

Let no one be discouraged if during the next few weeks some reverses should befall our armies. The wiley enemy knows full well that now if ever is the time to strike. Whenever an opportunity offers he will mass his forces and fight with malignant desperation. The recent attack of Breckinridge upon Baton Rouge, and of Jackson upon Pope, are but a foretaste of what we have every reason to expect. But let no friend of the Union for one moment doubt the result. With a million of men in the field and an abundant surplus to guard all exposed points, and with commanders from president to corporal fully imbued with the magnitude and the dignity of the duty committed to them by their God and their country the end of the rebellion "draweth nigh." Deep down in its ignominious grave let slavery be thrust out of sight forever, and then let the angel of mercy and of peace, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

TAKE CARE OF THE CROPS.

While it is the duty of every man at the West either to enlist himself, or to do what he can to get others to do so, every exertion should be made to save the crops. In some sections we learn such has been the patriotic devotion to the government that fears are entertained that it will be absolutely impossible to procure the labor to thrash out the wheat and properly secure it or to take it to market. In such cases let neighborhoods be organized as far as possible to assist the families of those who have felt it their duty to go into the army, to save their crops. This is in every respect a patriotic duty which no lover of his country and his kind has any right to neglect. Our armies and our people must have bread; our surplus is needed to feed the starving millions of Europe, and the country needs the money and the goods they will gladly pay us. On every account, therefore, let every effort be made to secure the crops as fast as may be, and in the best possible condition.

GEN. GRANT'S ORDER.

We published yesterday Gen. Grant's order to the army of the Mississippi concerning the slaves and property of rebels. Reference being made, in the text of the order, to the confiscation act, we may presume that the new policy of the government, so far as relates to the military service, is correctly presented. We presume that it is not Gen. Grant merely, who issues this order, for he gets his instructions, or ought to, from the commander-in-chief at Washington. The document is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST TUSCUMBIA, COLUMBUS, Miss., Aug. 11.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 72.—The recent act of Congress prohibits the army from returning fugitives from labor to their claimants, and authorizes the employment of such persons in any service for which they are fitted.

The following orders are, therefore, published for the guidance of the army in this matter:

1st. All fugitives thus employed must be registered; the names of the fugitives and claimants given, and must be borne upon the morning report of the command in which they are kept, showing how they are employed.

2d. Fugitives may be employed as laborers in the quartermaster's, subsistence and engineer's department, and whenever by such employment a soldier may be saved to its ranks they may be employed as teamsters, and as company cooks, not exceeding four to a company, or as hospital attendants and nurses; officers may employ them as private servants, in which latter case the fugitives will not be paid or rationed by the government. Negroes not thus employed must be treated as unauthorized persons, and will be excluded from the camps.

3d. Officers and soldiers are positively prohibited from enticing slaves to leave their masters. When it becomes necessary to use this kind of labor, the commanding officers of the post or troops must send details, always under the charge of a suitable commissioned officer, to press into service the slaves of disloyal persons to the number required.

4th. Citizens within reach of any military station, known to be disloyal and dangerous, may be ordered away or arrested and their crops and stock taken for the benefit of the government or the use of the army.

5th. All property taken from rebel owners must be duly reported, and used for the benefit of the government, and be issued to the troops through the proper department, and when practicable the act of taking should be accompanied by the written acknowledgment of the person taking, to the owner or agent of such property.

It is enjoined on all commanders to see that this order is executed strictly under their own direction. The demoralization of troops consequent upon being left to execute laws in their own way without a proper head, must be avoided. By command of Maj. Gen. GRANT.

JOHN A. RAWLINS, A. A. G.

This order, we trust, marks the beginning of better things. It is a long step in advance, and although not so definite as we could wish, it will be hailed by soldiers and loyal citizens as gratifying progress. The confiscation act of Congress provides for its own execution as to property of rebels not required for the use of the army, by declaring that proceedings *in rem* shall be instituted, conforming as nearly as possible to the practice in admiralty cases. That is, the property is to be condemned by order of court, without trial by jury, upon proof of the rebellious acts of the owner, and the title to such property vests immediately in the United States upon the commission of the act of rebellion, so that no subsequent sale or transfer can affect it. But it is made the duty of the President primarily to seize the property and, in cases where it is not immediately used for support of the army, to hand it over to the officers of a court of competent jurisdiction for condemnation and sale. As to the slaves of rebels the law declares them to be free whensoever they shall be brought within our jurisdiction, either by coming voluntarily inside our lines, or by passive-ly falling into our hands—being which any place occupied by our armies. The freedom enures to the slave of a rebel whenever our military lines by any means fall around him, and he is entitled to assert it at any time.

Gen. Grant's order is obviously not an order for the execution of the confiscation act, except so far as relates to the simple government of the army. It seems to be defective in omitting the use of the word "must" and substituting the word "may," in its application to the property and slaves of rebels. Commanders *may* take property and *may* employ fugitives, but they are not required to do either, in any possible emergency. They *may* help themselves to onions from the patch of a secession spy, to save their soldiers from scurvy, but they need not do so. (An agent of the Sanitary Commission, from Jackson, Tenn., is here now to procure vegetables for the soldiers in General Logan's command, for this very purpose.) Yet we are not disposed to find fault with a policy which puts the power in the hands of the several commanders to seize the property of rebels deemed necessary or useful for the army, provided they shall be held to as rigid a responsibility for the neglect to use it on proper occasions, as for its undue and unnecessary exercise. It is of course impossible to set forth, in an order, all the cases where such measures should be adopted. The discretion being left to the separate commanders, let them be held to a strict accountability. Let there be no more guarding of rebel property of any kind, anywhere. Let proper discipline be maintained in the usual way. There never was a case where a guard over a private house, whether of a rebel or a loyal man, was necessary—never. One of the articles of war declares that whoever forces a written safeguard shall be shot. Why then are our soldiers stationed as sentinels around hen roosts and corn fields in Tennessee? Discipline must be maintained of course, but it is as clear as noon day that the guarding of rebel property is not an act of discipline. It is an act of superfluous friendship and tenderness to traitors. Let every general who continues the practice, or who neglects to avail himself, on all suitable occasions, of the power now vested in him by his superior officers and the supreme law of the land, be court-martialed and infamously cashiered.

EDUCATING THE PEOPLE.

Never was a people in more rapid process of education than the citizens of the loyal States. The rebellion is doing this work more effectually than ten thousand orators and all the newspapers in the land could have done. Men, who a year ago were cursing the government and all republicans as abolitionists, are now the most ardent advocates for the vigorous prosecution of the war. At the recent immense war meeting at Knoxville, Lieut. Governor McMurtry indorsed Jim Lane's speech o the fullest extent. The fact is truly wonderful and significant, showing how the war is bringing patriotic men of all parties together and educating them up to a common standard. If slavery must go down to save the Union the opinion is rapidly becoming unanimous, let the accursed thing perish. Facts are stubborn things, and their irresistable logic is rapidly and surely educating the people up to the old standard that "all men are created equal!"

The Ninth Illinois Regiment.

Recruiting offices for the 9th Illinois are opened in various portions of the State, procuring men for the ranks of that old, but now diminished regiment. Among the soldiers of the army of the Tennessee, it has the *soubriquet* of the "bloody 9th"—having lost in the actions of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, over 550 men killed and wounded. This is the severest loss which has been suffered by any one regiment during the war. At Shiloh, alone, where the regiment fought with the most determined obstinancy, more than 100 were either killed or wounded, and 150 others were so more or less severely wounded, and many of whom were disabled. The reason why but little has been said concerning this veteran regiment is that it has had the misfortune to be detached from the division to which it legitimately belonged, and consequently did not come under the notice of the general commanding. At Donelson over 200 were killed and wounded, and no mention was made of them in official reports. It is time justice was done so this gallant corps. Col. Mersey, its colonel, is a Dutchman veteran, and has four companies in his command of Germans. Many of whom fought under his command in the old country. Its lieutenant colonel is Jessie J. Phillips of Montgomery county, a brave and accomplished officer, who was dangerously wounded at Shiloh by the explosion of a shrapnell. Let this old regiment be again filled and it will be found to be as of old, a terror to the foe.

Results of the Battle of Cedar Mountain.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. World.]

CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, August 14, 1862.

The results of the late battle can now be more definitely stated. Though we cannot claim a victory, we must by no means acknowledge a defeat. Our loss was heavy—fourteen in a row of the ranks having been engaged; yet the fact that Jackson suffered severely and met the most serious losses which he has yet sustained, and that he now retreats from the field where his dead and wounded lay uncared for, and where he was when he has since been making, confirm the opinion that his losses were more than would first supposed. Our own may be stated at 500 killed, 800 wounded, and 1,000 taken prisoners. In this estimate most who ought to know concur. The aggregate of our losses is then 2,300, and that probably is correct. Gen. Williams' division, which had almost the only share in the fight, lits two brigades were small, scarcely 2,000 men each. We are now favorably encamped upon the Comite River, while the wounded have been removed to Greenwell Springs—most delightful locality.

SE DE KAY.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Mass Meeting at LaSalle, Illinois.

[From the LaSalle Press.]

At a mass meeting of the business men and farmers of LaSalle and vicinity, held at Cosby's Hall, on Saturday, July 19th, pursuant to call, the meeting was called to order by appointing Col. E. D. Taylor, chairman, and F. Corwin, secretary.

On motion, a committee of seven was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, consisting of Messrs. Adams, Dr. J. C. Brown, David Brown, Richard Cody, James Clark, M. Ruffle, Burton Ayres.

On motion, F. Corwin was added to the committee.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Money being a medium of exchange and the measure of value as the yard stick is the measure of quantity, it should be regulated and controlled exclusively by the national government. Therefore

Resolved, That it is the rightful prerogative of the national government to coin money and control the currency of the country by furnishing a circulating medium, uniform in all parts of the Union, and of uniform volume at all times, and in which all shall be alike interested.

Resolved, That the issue of Treasury Notes, made a legal tender in all domestic transactions, and receivable for all government dues and interest, receivable for all government dues and convertible into a government stock at the option of the holder, is far more satisfactory to the people than a system of everything that can be used as money, and is the safest currency for the government to adopt to meet the demands upon the treasury and the wants of the business interests in the present emergency.

Resolved, That we invite the co-operation of all loyal public journals, farmers, capitalists, railroad managers, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, merchants, as well as the whole wealth producing classes throughout the Union, to aid by all laudable efforts to secure the adoption of the national financial policy indicated in the foregoing resolutions. This must be the work of the people: it will not do to trust it to the merely interested and time serving political partizans; resolutions and memorials demanding the adoption of this system should go up to Congress and the financial agents of the government from every city, town and hamlet in the Union. Its adaptability to the necessities of the government and people, the economy of its workings and the equity of its bearings on all classes and interests, cannot fail to commend it to every unprejudiced mind.

After which the following resolutions were offered by O. N. Adams, and adopted:

Resolved, That the suggestions and arguments contained in a pamphlet entitled "The true American System of Finance," by Alexander Campbell, to each of the above named papers, with the request that they publish the same.

W. D. TAYLOR, President.

F. CORWIN, Secretary.

☞ The New York *Evening Post* justly says that the following letter received at the office of the county clerk in that city offers an example which ought to be followed by all who are not certain that they are enrolled or are opposed to shirking:

To the County Clerk of Kings County:

SIR: If my name is not on the list of those liable to be military duty, please insert it, and oblige Yours, &c.,

WM. H. LOTTLE,
18 South Ninth street.

THE BATTLE OF BATON ROUGE

REBEL ACCOUNT OF BRECKINRIDGE'S ATTACK AND REPULSE.

His Army Fired on by Rebel Guerillas.

Heavy Mortality Among Confederate Officers.

[Correspondence of the Grenada Appeal.]

CAMP ON COMITE RIVER, Thursday, August 7, 1862.

On Saturday, July 26th, we received marching orders, and on Sunday the trains left for Jackson. It was now announced that a descent upon Baton Rouge and the re-occupation of the Mississippi River was contemplated. The plan was a very feasible one, notwithstanding the failure to capture Gen. Breckinridge was to attack the enemy in the rear of the town and destroy or capture his troops, while the ram Arkansas would engage the gunboats and prevent their rendering any assistance to their comrades on shore. The Arkansas had been repaired, her crew renewed, and she was again ready for action. We waited at Tangipahoa several days to ascertain definitely that she was prepared. In the meanwhile, the quartermasters were busy hiring teams and engaging transportation. But with all their endeavors, their success was in no way commensurate with the needs of the army.

At last we were off. Gen. Van Dorn had telegraphed Gen. Breckinridge that the Arkansas was ready, and there was now no obstacle to our success but the long, sandy, blazing road of sixty miles. The boys stepped gaily away to the sound of music's inspiring strains, their battle flags streaming proudly and their hearts pulsating quickly at the prospect of punishing the foe. For one third of the small force with which we had left Vicksburg were prostrate with sickness, and jaded fellows threw themselves upon the ground to rest. The heat was terrible, and the men fell out of ranks rapidly. Almost every farm house on the road side was converted into a hospital.

On Sunday the 3d inst., Gen. Breckinridge advised Gen. Van Dorn that he would be prepared to attack Baton Rouge at daylight the following morning. Gen. Van Dorn replied that the Arkansas would not reach a position where she could participate in the fight until Tuesday morning. It was then definitely determined that the attack should be made at daylight on the morning of the 5th, the ram Arkansas, of whose steady and uninterrupted progress down the river we had been constantly advised, co-operating with the troops.

At 10 o'clock Monday night, August 4th, the troops, about 2,400 in all, advanced from their camp on Comite River. The men were in the finest spirits, and confident of success. Inhabitants on their route to the battle-field were overjoyed at the sight of the Confederate flag, and in their enthusiasm brought us meat, bread, &c. Gen. Ruggles was in the front, and Gen. Breckinridge in the rear. There was a long, compact and resolute, band brought his men safely out of it on the one right place. The 35th Alabama which had never before been under fire, he did with all the coolness of veterans. Its commander, Col. J. W. Robertson, was as self-possessed as on a dress parade and had his brave men under perfect control. Suffering from effects of a sun-stroke, the command devolved on Lieut. Col. Goodwin, a young officer of great promise. The conduct of this brigade (Preston's) was pre-eminently noble, and I regret that its general could not have been present to lead and encourage it and enjoyed its constant succession of triumphs. Unfortunately he is confined to his bed with typhoid fever, at his residence, near Columbia, in the State of Miss. Col. Thompson, however, as acting brigadier, proved a gallant and intrepid commander. Among the members of his staff, Capt. W. P. Wallace, of the camp, was wounded early in the action, having his ribs broken; and Lieut Charles Semple, ordinance officer, was shot through the lungs. Lieut. Semple is of this heroic officer's second wound in the war. the first having been received at Fort Donelson. Capt. Wallace is a gallant soldier and quartermaster, rendered invaluable services in removing the wounded. He courted danger—I speak advisedly—and captured a lot of government horses and mules. But this was nothing for a man who had by on under fire in nine seven battles. Capt. Thompson, his efficient surgeon, was remarkably efficient in organizing and conducting his field hospital arrangements.

OPERATIONS ON THE RIGHT.

While the left was thus forcing the enemy into town, the right wing, under Gen. Charles Clark, did not fare so well. The gallant General was himself with his division, and his presence had a magical effect upon the men. They were in splendid order and behaved like veterans. His fall form seemed ubiquitous—here, there, everywhere where there was peril, where there was an enemy to drive or a position to gain. His adjutant and noble boy, Cabell, ing of his young son, Cabell, I should not speak, were it not that he is as modest as he is brave. Gen. Clark's staff is a splendid one. Gen. Breckinridge led personally several charges, and towards the close of the action, coming up to the 4th and 5th Kentucky, who had fallen back utterly exhausted, he drew his sword, and with one appealing look, said, in his clear, musical tones, "My men, charge!" This charge is described to us by an officer who participated, as one of the most signal and effective acts of the battle.

The men rushed forward in no particular order, firing at and pursuing the enemy with such determination that could not be thwarted, and as no authority is given government officers to purchase the article, Illinois will have to wait the further pleasure of the government. However, as it will not do for the troops to be left out of camp to be subsisted at the rate of forty cents a day expense to the government, we understand that temporary barracks will be erected at Camp Butler for their accommodation. But as there is a very pressing need of tents at the camps, it is to be hoped that Illinois will not be wholly overlooked by the general government.—*State Journal*, 16th.

☞ The little iron clad steamer State Ilex at New York, waiting for repairs and a new gun.

FROM THE FLOTILLA.

Helena—Sutler—Sanitary Condition of the Fleet—Prowling Bloodhounds—Rumors—Terrible Record of Captivity.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA, HELENA, Aug. 12, 1862.

I date this letter from the forlornest place in the God-forsaken State of Arkansas. An opinion which I think will be concurred in by every soldier and sailor doomed by their government to a few weeks' sojourn in it. Before the war, a nest of blacklegs, murderers and horse thieves, it has scarce changed for the better since. A curse hangs over it, and a regiment of saints would not improve its character, particularly if they had a sutler with them. The gamblers and blacklegs have indeed left, but their places are filled with Jews and sutlers, and we can find no cause for congratulation in the change. These sharks pursue a plan of robbery scandalous to humanity and our age, worse by far than the blackleg, for your intercourse with him is voluntary, while these men take advantage of your necessities and pilfer you, whether you will or no. Were their victims men in good circumstances and able to stand the brunt of their crime would not be so great but to wring the miserable pittance poor soldiers receive from his unwilling hands is not only a crime but a burning disgrace on our government. I have seen a soldier badly wounded in some of the recent battles, and emaciated from his subsequent sufferings, loiter up to a stand and pay twenty-five cents for a loaf of bread and seventy-five for a chicken. The question may be asked, why did he do so? Because he was too weak to stand the coarse fare in government fixed and was compelled to seek lighter food. Potatoes cannot be obtained for less than five dollars a barrel, and everything in proportion. Is there any one to blame for this state of affairs? Not one par'icle. These men are skulking and obtaining *three prices* for their goods. Transportation is high and price cheap in the different markets, and it is a stain on the government officials that such unprecedented swindling is allowed to go on. A man who will impose upon a poor, overworked soldier, will do anything, even to turning traitor to his country. The wealthy sutler who sees no back has been quite passable, but the breeze which has made it so left for parts unknown a day or two ago, and a general sweeter has been the consequence. The sun pours down intolerably hot during the day, while the moon rises on a brea hless night. It is to be hoped for the sanitary condition of our fleet and army stationed here that this weather will not be of long duration, though we have got no right to expect anything else. The weather is in keeping with the place. The sanitary condition of the flotilla has been and is very low. Some of the boats are utterly unfit for service on account of their crews. The prevailing diseases are typhoid and bilious fevers, and a very large proportion of these offer and agues, which after one attack leaves a man too weak to stand on his feet. Some of the boats have sick lists running up to eighty and sixty. When it is remembered that they average only 120 or thirty men each, the proportion of sick is very great. The eastern men fare much the worst, and all the aggravated cases can be found among their numbers. The regular navy officers too found pretty hard work to keep their men in health. Of this it is manifested it is this bad at Helena, the natural question arises why was the expedition sent here? Your people must naturally be gone to know what movements are on the tapis—especially since the fiddle abandoned the siege of Vicksburg and came up the river to take Helena, almost every one is in the dark but I think I can make a pretty good prophecy if Gen. Curtis will be promoted. It has 20 rain, several of them being six feet and upwards in height, and one man six feet and five inches. Orphan. Lieut. Col. Todd was wounded, Capt. Wm. Stouffer; 1st lieut., R. M. A. Hawk 2d, Norman Lewis. A fine appearing company.

Several companies or representatives thereof, organized in this city, have gone into camp at various times during the week, viz: Fulkerson's Company H. Pulaski Asahel; C. M. Brazee, 1st lieut.; J. F. Squier, 2d do. 101 men.

WINNEBAGO UNION GUARDS.—J. H. Douglas, captain; H. H. Hatch, 1st lieut.; J. H. Nye, 2d do. 101 men.

ELLIS RANGERS.—H. C. Barker, captain; J. E. Andrews, 1st lieut.; C. N. Woods, 2d do. 100 men.

T. M. C. A. Co.—B. Ward, captain; Henry N. Baker, 1st lieut.; A. G. Lakin, 2d do. 101 men.

SHARPSHOOTERS.—T. J. L. Remington, captain; Dr. L. Illingwell, 1st lieut.; Al. Barker, 2d do. 90 men.

The camp ground is admirably adapted to the purpose and the soldiers express themselves highly delighted with it, as well they may be.

The quartermaster and sutler's buildings have been erected. We announced last week the appointment of Lewis Williams as regimental quartermaster. Mr. Geo. S. Allen has been appointed his assistant. Mr. F. A. Horsman, of this city, has been appointed sutler, and the 74th regiment, Ford, need to be a stiff democrat, has had two sons in the army, believes in killing rebels, and has good qualifications for the position to which he has been appointed.

The first officers' drill was had on Thursday, Maj. Bird acting as drill master, to which position it will be seen he has been appointed by general order. There is no doubt of his entire competence.

The commandant of the post, Jason Marsh, of this city, is energetic in organizing the camp, and efficient in attending to the comforts and convenience of the soldiers. He has no small work on his hands, but he will do it thoroughly and well.

"EVERYTHING BUT TENTS."—Such is the tenor of the dispatches received here from Washington in reference to the equipment of our Illinois troops. Requisitions for all necessary camp furniture can at once be supplied but tents—the most important thing of all—and as no authority is given government officers to purchase the article, Illinois will have to wait the further pleasure of the government. However, as it will not do for the troops to be left out of camp to be subsisted at the rate of forty cents a day expense to the government, we understand that temporary barracks will be erected at Camp Butler for their accommodation. But as there is a very pressing need of tents at the camps, it is to be hoped that Illinois will not be wholly overlooked by the general government.—*State Journal*, 16th.

Matters at Camp Fuller.

[From the Rockford Register.]

Camp Fuller begins to wear quite a military air. Up to yesterday afternoon eleven companies were organized here as follows:

Company of Capt. Hicks, Galena; who were the first in camp. They arrived on Saturday last, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and were mustered in some afternoon. They are a fine looking set of men. Capt. H. was formerly connected with the militia, and is well known to many of our citizens. 1st lieut., Wm. Vincent; 2d, Robert Pool. Company has 86 men.

Company of Capt. Fenton; arrived Tuesday.

Company from Pecatonica; arrived Thursday.

Howard Phalaren, from Durand, arrived Monday. This is a splendid appearing company, and was recruited in forty-eight hours. The company is one of which Winnebago county may well be proud. It has 97 men, several of them being six feet and upwards in height, and one man six feet and five inches. Captain, Hyde; 1st lieut., S. Whitmeyer; 2d lieut., A. J. Betts.

Morris Rifles, Carroll county; 50 men in camp, 30 more to come to-day. Captain, Wm. Stouffer; 1st lieut., R. M. A. Hawk 2d, Norman Lewis. A fine appearing company.

Several companies or representatives thereof, organized in this city, have gone into camp at various times during the week, viz:

FULKERSON GUARDS.—H. P. Bloss, captain; C. M. Brazee, 1st lieut.; J. F. Squier, 2d do. 101 men.

WINNEBAGO UNION GUARDS.—J. H. Douglas, captain; H. H. Hatch, 1st lieut.; J. H. Nye, 2d do. 101 men.

ELLIS RANGERS.—H. C. Barker, captain; J. E. Andrews, 1st lieut.; C. N. Woods, 2d do. 100 men.

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THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON COLONIZATION.

Interview with a Committee of Colored Men.

He Urges them to Colonize in Central America.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 14, 1862.

This afternoon the President of the United States gave audience to a committee of colored men at the White House. They were introduced by the Rev. J. Mitchell, Commissioner of Emigration. E. B. Thomas, the chairman, remarked that they were there by invitation to hear what the Executive had to say to them. Having all been seated, the president, after a few preliminary observations, informed them that a sum of money had been appropriated by Congress, and placed at the disposition for the purpose of aiding the colonization in some country of the people, or a portion of them, of African descent, thereby making it his duty to do all he had been in his inclination, to favor that cause, and why, he asked, should the people of your race be colonized, and where? Why send them from this country? This is, perhaps, the first question for proper consideration. You and we are different races. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss, but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think your race suffer very greatly, many of them by living among us, while ours suffer from your presence. In a word we suffer on each side. If this is admitted, it affords a reason, at least, why we should be separated. You here are freemen, I suppose.

A voice—Yes, sir.

The President—Perhaps you have long been free, or were born free, but we are suffering. In my judgment, the greatest wrong inflicted on any people. But even when you cease to be slaves you are far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race. You are cut off from many of the advantages which the other race enjoy. The aspiration of men is to enjoy equality with the best when free, but on this broad continent, not a single man of your race is made the equal of a single man of ours. Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you.

I do not propose to discuss this, but to present it as a fact with which we have to deal. I cannot alter it if I would. It is a fact, about which we all think and feel alike, I and you. We look to our condition, owing to the existence of the two races on this continent. I need not recount to you the effect upon white labor, in fact the oppression of slavery. You believe in its general evil effects on the white race. See our present condition—the country engaged in war! Our white men cutting one another's throats, none knowing how far it will extend; and then consider what we know to be the truth. But for your race among us there could not be war, although many men engaged on either side do not care for you one way or the other. Nevertheless, I repeat, without the institution of slavery and the colored race as a basis, the war could not have an existence.

It is better for us both, therefore, to be separated. I know that there are free men among you, who, even if they could better their condition, are not as much inclined to go out of the country as those who, being slaves could obtain their freedom on this condition. I suppose one of the principal difficulties is the way of colonization is that the free colored man cannot get his consent to go, even when advanced by it. You may believe you can live in Washington or elsewhere in the United States the remainder of your life as well or more so than you can in any foreign country, and hence you may come to the conclusion that you have nothing to do with the idea of going to a foreign country. This is (I repeat in substance and nearly in words) an extremely selfish view of the case. But you are intelligent men, and can be sent from the enemy's lines requesting permission to bury the dead, which was instantly granted. Lads in their teens, and men from gray-headed people to remain with us. Now, if you could give a start to white people, you would regret exceedingly to see such a large class depart. If we deal with those who are not free at the beginning, and whose intellects are clouded by slavery, we have very poor materials to work with. But intelligent colored men, such as are before me, would move in this matter, much might be accomplished. It is exceedingly important that you should aid in the beginning capable of thinking as white men, and not those who have been systematically oppressed.

There is much to encourage you. For the sake of your race you should sacrifice something of your present comfort for the purpose of being a great blessing, and at last proving a great benefit to your race. It is a cheering thought throughout life that something can be done to ameliorate the condition of those who have been subjected to the hard usage of the world. It is difficult to make a man miserable while he feels he is worthy of himself, and claims kindred to the great God who made him. In the American Revolutionary war sacrifices were made men engaged in it; but they were cheered by the future. Washington himself endured great physical hardships than if he had remained a British subject. Yet he was a happy man, because he was engaged in benefitting his race—something for the children of his neighbors, having none of his own.

The colony of Liberia has been in existence a long time. In a certain sense it is a success. The old President of Liberia Roberts, has just been with me—the first time I ever saw him. He says they have within the boundaries of that colony between 300,000 and 400,000 people, or more than in some of our old states, such as Rhode Island or Delaware, or in some of our newer States, and less than in some of our larger ones. They are not all American freemen, or their descendants. Something less than 12,000 have been sent thither from this country. Many of the original settlers have died, yet, the people have increased, their offspring outnumbers those deceased.

The question is if the colored people are persuaded to go anywhere, why not there? One reason for such willingness to do so is that some of you would rather remain within reach of the country of your nativity. I don't know the white man that does not occasionally have toward our race. It does not strike me that you have the greatest reason to love them. But still you are attached to the country and to the enemy acknowledge the loss of Gen. Williams, Cols. Keith and McMillan, and about 800 killed and missing.

THE RESULT.

This expedition has not proved a complete success owing entirely to the Arkansas not having co-operated. Had that vessel not met with an unfortunate accident, the victory would have been one of the most brilliant of the war. The loss of the Federals in killed, wounded and missing drove a largely superior force of the enemy from strong and well-chosen positions two miles, through the city, to the west of their gunboats. They captured a number of prisoners, some ammunition than we used in the battle, a quantity of spoons, and destroyed more than half a million dollars worth of Government property. In excellence of plan and brilliancy of execution—in the personal prowess of the men and the heavy loss among the officers, the history of the war affords no better example. Gen. Breckinridge fought the battle with small and trusty troops, and achieved what some other man could have done—a victory over double numbers, at small loss of life, in the face of the enemy's gunboats.

Our loss in killed and wounded will not reach 500. I send you the lists of the casualties in such regiments as have been all left. We are now favorably encamped upon the Comite River, while the wounded have been removed to Greenwell Springs—most delightful locality.

SE DE KAY.

THE POLICY OF EMANCIPATION.

Words of a True Democrat—Letter from Robert Dale Owen.

TO THE HON. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.—SIR: My political antecedents are known to you. Always a democrat, but never a pro-slavery democrat; opposed, in principle and feeling, from my youth up, to human slavery, but believing until recently that, in the interests of liberty itself, it was the part of wisdom in the North to abstain from interference with the danger-fraught domestic institution of the South, and to trust to time for its eradication; opposed, with a hereditary aversion, to war, I was willing, before the sword was drawn, to make any honorable concessions that might avert its horrors.

But political convulsions bring with them great lessons and new duties. War would not, under the divine economy, have been permitted, as in all past ages it has been, if it had not its mission. But to attain the good it brings we must recognize its necessities.

No civil war of proportions so gigantic as that now raging, ever existed in the world before. It differs from all others, both in the results sure to ensue from its prolongation beyond a brief period, and in the conditions under which, out of evil, it may eventuate in good. In calculating these, time is an essential element.

Seven or eight hundred millions are spent. At the best, as much more is likely to go. Two thousand millions of treasure is a great improbable total. That is half the national debt of England; and the interest on it (which of course the rate paid by the latter will make our annual burden nearly equal to hers. If the war lasts three years longer, these figures may be doubled. If most unfortunately excited his ire, and he will find that retaliation is a game that we too can play at.

ORDER NO. I.—WHEREAS, The United States government has ordered all male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to take up arms to reinforce the lately defeated federal troops before Richmond.

We proclaim to all persons wishing to escape this draft into the federal army, to come within the camps now in the brush, where they will find arms and ammunition with which to operate against the federal troops at every possible point.

ORDER NO. 2.—All persons who shall be found going to any federal military post, who is liable to be drafted in the federal army, shall be shot where taken. Any one who is known to have reported to any military post the whereabouts of southern men, shall be shot by order of UPTON HAYS.

W. C. QUANTRILL.

No. 3.—Any one known to have paid money to the federal government, to exempt him from military duty, is liable to have his chattel property taken for the use of the southern army. UPTON HAYS.

W. C. QUANTRILLE.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The returns, so far as received, indicate the defeat of Gov. Ellis' party by a large majority, the conservative candidate for governor, is said to be elected by 25,000 majority, and the legislature is also conservative. Were it not for the bayonets which now rule the South, it is quite likely the victorious party would be called "Union" instead of "conservative."

We take the following returns from the *Petersburg Express*:

"RALEIGH, Aug. 8.—The following was the vote in this city at the close of the polls yesterday:

For Governor—Z. B. Vance, 794; William Johnston, 143.

The official vote of Wake county stands as follows:

For Governor—Vance, 2,136; Johnston, 435. Majority for Vance, 1,751.

Vance carries Clarke by 1,850 majority, Guilford by 1,950, Davidson by 1,300 Alamance by 700, Wayne by 240, and Chatham, Orange, and Randolph by large majorities. Nothing has been heard from the mountains, but his vote there is no doubt nearly unanimous. He is elected by a large majority. A conservative legislature is also elected."

INVESTED IN 1848, IMPROVED IN 1862.

Manufactured by

A. B. HOWE,

Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the

HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

And from which all other Sewing Machines are infringements. Having introduced many of the most valuable improvements, and still holding the leading patents, the Howe Machine is unquestionably the best adapted for the range of practical sewing, of any machine in the market. Call and examine them before you buy them.

Improved Howe Sewing Machine.

And have no more trouble in sewing of stitches, loose stitches, no more breaking sewing thread, no more breaking needles, no more breaking the machine by the operator not knowing how to thread it, no more injuring and manufacturing purposes, and will do the work of any machine in the market. Call and examine them before you buy them.

Orders filled with promptness and fidelity. Circulars sent by mail. Terms cash. Office No. 124 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

ROBERT LAW, Agent.

jy19-1y&w

Real Estate.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms—Improved and Unimproved, and Village property, call at the Land Office of the undersigned, in Vineland, THIRTY MILES and 1 HOUR from Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL.

Fine Crops to be seen growing.

Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable, if desired, by installments.

Good Business Openings—Good Society.

Handreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. LANDIS, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters must be post paid.

Educational.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY.—This Institution begins its Fall Term on Thursday, September 11. It has been in operation eleven years, and has a full corps of teachers. Parents are all of experience in their respective departments.

Apply for circulars to

G. W. BIGGS, Principal,
Auburndale, Mass., Aug. 16th.

ONTARIO FEMALE SEMINARY—Canandaigua, N. Y. Misses Tyler & Richards, Principals. The thirty-fourth annual session commences on Wednesday, Sept. 10th. For particulars, an application. Refer to Rt. Rev. Bishop Whipple, Faribault, Minn.; Rev. Dr. Lee, Evanston, Ill.; Rev. Mr. Boyle, Chicago. aug8 tf1-1w sod

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE

An English and French Family and Day School for Young Ladies, at 5 Bond street, New York, will re-open on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY—The next term commences Thursday, September 4th. Board in private families from $2 to $3 per week. Unusual inducements exist now Cabinets of geology, mineralogy, natural history, and chemistry are in process of rapid augmentation. Students can enter at any time. Expenses of study, present the best facilities to students. For catalogues, address the President

Military.

WANTED. Able Bodied Sailors and Landsmen FOR THE Western Gunboat Flotilla.

One hundred or more of the above wanted, to be shipped for active service during the war, subject to the laws, rules and regulations of the United States Navy.

Apply at the United States Shipping Office, corner of Lasalle and South Water streets. Acting Lieutenant United States Navy.

MILITARY SUBSTITUTE AGENCY.—The undersigned, in view of the approaching military draft and the necessity of ... offering their services to all whom it may concern ... substitutes.

Designing to keep on hand a list of ... situation, (and which is now being ...) invite the attention of the public to the ... Agency Room, No. 3 Kingsbury Block. For the general purpose of the agency ...

All persons desiring employment ... the forthcoming military draft ... register their names with us, giving ... and amount of bounty desired, ...

Able bodied men over 45 years of age, or otherwise exempt from draft, preferred.

The office is open from this date ... HITCHCOCK & Co., P. O. Box ...

BERDAN'S UNITED STATES SHARP SHOOTERS.

A chance now in this brilliant corps. Capt. W. B. Burton having been detailed by order of ... to recruit for this Regiment, has opened an office in this city.

The only Recruiting office for this branch in the West.

Berdan's men are too well known ... much detail. They have been in all ... peninsula, and by their skill and ... been rated amongst "rebs" ... as at home.

Pay commences at time of enlistment. Advance money, as authorized by Government, ... when mustered in.

Each of the bounty and one month's pay ... advance. Sharp's (Breech Loading) ... equipments and clothing furnished ... joining regiment.

THIS CORPS IS EXEMPT FROM ALL FATIGUE DUTY.

None enlisted to go into camp of instruction.

Now open at 53 Randolph street ...

CAPT. W. B. BURTON, 1st Regiment Berdan's U. S. S. S.

SUTLERS AND AGENTS—You will find the Stationery and Gifts ... Variety Envelopes ... those put up by any other ... supplies of Union Stationery ... maps, charts and Union goods ... A. THOMAS, P. O. Box ... Randolph sts, Chicago. Send for a ... stamp.

MILITARY NOTICE.—Officers of the 72d, and all other new regiments, will find it to their interest in purchasing ... E. R. BOWEN, 29 Clark street, (up stairs), ... UNITED STATES EXPRESS OFFICE. ... Sashes, Shoulder Straps, Caps, Bugles, ... ridges, and everything else needed ... and cheapest in market. E. R. BOWEN, ... up stairs.

Paper Hangings.

DRAKE & BRO., DEALERS IN **PAPER HANGINGS**, Window Shades, Fixtures, &c. HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS, PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC. No. 164 Clark Street, Chicago. [oc18-1y]

Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE Sewing Machines,

(INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.)

Manufactured by **A. B. HOWE,** Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the **HOWE SEWING MACHINE,**

And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License.

This is the oldest Machine in the world ... 1845, improved from time to time, and fully ... in January, 1862. Particularly adapted to ... and manufacturing purposes, boot and shoe work, carriage trimming, &c., &c. Having the ... range of adaptability to sewing, of any ... Buy the

Improved Howe Sewing Machine,

And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, no more trouble in sewing the thickest or the coarsest satinet, no difficulty in sewing over seams, and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order with proper use.

Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States, where not already appointed. Circulars, containing full description of Machine, can be had on application, or sent by mail.

Address **J. S. BRYANT,** General Western Agent, 66 Lake street, Chicago.

my17-r421-1y

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all with the ... make the seam alike on both sides of the ... Either one of which can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction and fasten the end of seams, ... simply by turning a thumb-screw ...

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are ... them perfectly and with ease. ...

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, because of its ... ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western country, with a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and samples of work, address

W. C. MASON, Western Agent, 124 Lake street, Chicago.

544-r690-1y

WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune.

They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times.

It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American.

There are 95,000 MACHINES in use in this country and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE for a LIFE-TIME.

Its equal to TEN Seamstresses.

An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of $100 to ... per cent, (of its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

This is the only Sewing Machine in the world using the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota. 163 and 165 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Circulars may be had on application or by mail.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES.—Office on first floor 161 Lake street. The friends and patrons of the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company in Chicago and vicinity, ... happy to learn that we have in this city an office with a full assortment of Machines ... Being given and improvements ... Each Machine is warranted to give better satisfaction than any Machine in market or money refunded. ... reduced. Agents wanted.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, $25 TO $110.

TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT, DOUBLE LOOP ... STITCH; WILLCOX & GIBBS'S PATENT TWISTED LOOP STITCH and SHUTTLE STITCH Machines, ... combining in our stock all the practical ... Now. Purchasers can be suited ... Each ... sewing ... is a PERFECTLY RELIABLE ... The FIRM and ENTHUSIASTIC ... will not get out of order, ... and a run by steam in heavy work, ... from 1,000 to 3,000 stitches per minute ... classes of any other ... work ...

Their AUTOMATIC "SELF SEWER" ... Blind ... guides ... hemmers ... Sewing Machine ... Hemmers, Guides, &c. ... CHANGE for old and REPAIRS ... and RENT Machines by the week or month. ... FAMILY and NURSERY STITCHING and SEWING ... Embroidery. Send red stamp for Samples and Circulars ... call and see ...

133 LAKE STREET. Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 31, Chicago, Ill. [se21-1y]

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is the largest and **Best Arranged Hotel** in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large travelling parties, and the House will continue to be kept as a first class Hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

NATHANIEL A. HAVEN, No. 209 South Water street, Chicago, Is making liberal advances on GRAIN, PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER, And other Produce consigned to **M. W. STARIN & CO.,** No. 209 Duane st., New York. Also—Having a CELLAR ... ventilated and perfectly dry ... Butter, ... to sell Butter in the season, with every ... ... at moderate rates.

SAND, GRAVEL AND STONE for building and ... for sale by JOHN MA... ... Bridge ... Inquire at office on the premises.

Removal.

REMOVAL.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.

Have removed to **Nos. 45 & 47 Lake Street,**

Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS of

Sadlery Hardware,

—AND—

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing

SPRINGS AND AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, &c., &c.,

Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enameled Cloth, Patent Leather,

Also a large assortment of

Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and

HARNESS LEATHER,

All of which will be offered at

Prices that will not be undersold.

Agents for

Mowry's Springs and Axles, Crockets Varnishes.

Dole's Hub Boxing Machine and Hollow Augurs.

F. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. P. WILSON, Cincinnati, O.

au13-r528-3m

REMOVAL.—Mather & Co. have removed their office to Ewing's Block, (up stairs,) corner North Water & Clark streets. au9-1470-2w

Coal and Wood.

CHEAP FUEL! CHEAP FUEL!

The increasing demand for the excellent Coal now being mined by the

Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Com'y, OF LASALLE,

Has obliged me to increase my facilities for its supply, and I have just opened another Depot for our Coals on the West Side, on Beach street, second yard north of Twelfth street. I have the SELECTED LUMP COAL, just the thing for grates, stoves and steam purposes. I desire to call particular attention to our

NUT SIZE,

For Cooking Stoves and Ranges,

Which is being used by many families in our city, and is pronounced by all as good as any other Coal. I would also call the attention of Manufacturers, Foundry Men and others interested to our

Desulphurized Coal,

Which is fully equal, if not superior, at the price I offer it, to any Eastern Soft Coals.

Let consumers come and see and learn what we have, and I am satisfied they will find just what they want, and at a price $2 to $3 per ton less than any other good coal in this market. Orders for any quantity left at either of my Yards, on the North Side, foot of Lasalle street, or on the West Side, on Beach street, will be promptly filled.

S. B. WILLIAMS, Agent.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—The Scranton, Pittston, Wilksbarre and Shamokin Coal Companies, of Pennsylvania, again offer their Lump, Egg and Range Coals at Mining prices; freights and expenses added. They mine all their own Coal, and can sell the same cheaper than Anthracite Coal can be bought from any other source. Brewers, Bakers and Country Dealers' attention is called to the above facts.

Pig Iron, Lehigh, Blossburgh, Briar Hill, Erie, Chippewa and all other Coals, kept and sold at lowest Wholesale and Retail prices.

Offices: 252 Madison street, at Madison street bridge, 134 and 136 South Market street, and 140 South Clark street, foot of Liberty street. Post Office Box 6157.

ROBERT LAW, Agent.

Lumber.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber in Chicago to one of the largest and most complete assortments of Lumber in this market; also, Dressed Siding, Flooring and Stock Boards, Sash, Doors, Shingles, Lath, Long Timber, Joists, &c. Prices reasonable to suit the times. Write for information. Orders filled with promptness and fidelity. Cars loaded in yard. Yard and Office Beach street, between Polk and Twelfth streets. READ A. WILLIAMS.

Real Estate.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms—Mild climate, large and thriving settlement of Vineland, THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL.

Fine Crops to be seen growing.

Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years.

Good Business Openings—Good Society.

Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free.

Educational.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY—This Institution begins its Fall Term on Thursday, September 11. It has been in operation eleven years under the same Principal. Its Teachers are all of experience in their respective departments. Apply for catalogue and information to G. W. BRIGGS, Principal. Auburndale, Mass., Aug. 1862.

ONTARIO FEMALE SEMINARY—Canandaigua, N. Y. Messrs. Tyler & Richards, Principals. The thirty-eighth annual session will commence September 11th. Circulars, giving full particulars, on application. Refer to Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, D. D., Rev. Z. M. Humphrey ... Wm. Blair, Esq., Chicago.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—An English and French family, and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th street, New York, will re-open on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th. For full particulars see circular, for which address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.—The next term commences Thursday, September 4th. Board in private families from $2.25 to $3.50 per week. Healthfulness of location, freedom from immoral influences, extensive Cabinets of Geology and Natural History, a valuable Library and thorough course of study, present the best facilities to students. The Preparatory School, connected with the University, is in good condition. Send for catalogue. HENRY S. NOYES. Evanston, Ill., Aug. 9, 1862.

MONTICELLO FEMALE SEMINARY.—The 26th term of this Institution will commence on the 18th of September. Applications for admission should be made to the Principal, Miss PHILENA FOBES, Godfrey, Madison county, Illinois, who will furnish catalogues gratuitously on application, by mail or otherwise.

LADIES' SEMINARY, DIXON, ILL.—Opens its second year, Wednesday, September 10th. Pupils board in the Institution. Board and tuition $90 per year. A Normal Department will be added the present year. For circulars address Mrs. S. A. COOLEY, Principal.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE. Rev. I. C. PERSHING, A. M. President. Best sustained College in the State—Fifteen Teachers. Attendance last year 248. Superb brick buildings. Thorough and extensive course of study.

Telegraphing and Organ Music Taught.

FORTY DOLLARS per term for boarding, light, &c. Fall term commences Sept. 2d. Send to the President for a Catalogue. M. SIMPSON, President Trustees.

AURORA INSTITUTE AND CLARK SEMINARY.

Fall Term opens August 25th.

It is one of the most successful schools in the West, and fully entitled to the large patronage it has received. It has a large and able corps of Teachers, and is located in one of the healthiest and most pleasant towns in Illinois. The standard of scholarship is high, the building the finest of the kind in the State. The female department offers special inducements. Expenses vary from $115 to $200 per year, according to the studies. Liberal discounts to clergymen. For Circulars address Rev. G. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Illinois.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 3d, 1862, with regular Collegiate, Academic and Primary Classes. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers and lecturers, thorough appointments, the finest school buildings in the West (cost, with furniture, &c., $120,000), an ample and attractive Military Park, an excellent and well furnished Armery, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents and guardians. The largest Institution of its class and character in the Union. Instruction in French, German, and Book-Keeping free to Cadets, also in ARTILLERY and INFANTRY (heavy and light) TACTICS, ZOUAVE and FANCY DRILLS and GYMNASTICS, under an officer of U. S. A. Cadets dress in Uniform. TERMS—$180 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department, payable quarterly in advance. Cadets from abroad, room and board under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. For circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The fourth year of this institution, conducted by Rev. B. Dickinson, D. D., and daughters, will commence on THURSDAY, the 4th day of September next, with ample arrangements for the comfort and improvement of the pupils, in all the desirable and desirable information. For circulars, and all desirable information, apply to B. DICKINSON. Lake Forest, Ill., July 3, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1862. James Summers and Edward Mather vs. Orrin J. Rose, Daniel T. Elston, William Prout, ... Thomas Scully, Patrick Dunn, ... Edward Quirk, Ellen Scully, Margaret Scully, George Prout, William Prout, Ellen Prout, Otho Klemm, ... Mathew Jordan and Bridget Jordan, his wife, John Prout, Michael Prout, Mary Leeson, William Leeson and John Leeson.

Affidavit that Otho Klemm, Joseph E. Sheffield, Mathew Jordan, Bridget Jordan, his wife, John Prout, Michael Scully and Michael Prout, defendants above named, are non-residents, and that Mary Leeson, William Leeson and John Leeson, defendants above named, on due inquiry cannot be found, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Otho Klemm, Joseph E. Sheffield, Matthew Jordan, Bridget Jordan, ... John Prout, Michael Prout, Mary Leeson, William Leeson, John Leeson and Edward Scully, that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 8th day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of November (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Otho Klemm, Joseph E. Sheffield, Matthew Jordan, Bridget Jordan, his wife, John Prout, Michael Prout, Mary Leeson, William Leeson, Edward Scully and John Leeson, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of November, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk. E. N. BURNHAM, Compl'ts' Sol'r.

ALCOHOL, ALCOHOL. PEORIA ALCOHOL, in lots of from 5 to 100 bbls, for sale by **GEO. H. HIGGINSON,** No. 8 Steel's Block, Over No. 178 South Water-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR **GREASE BUTTER.** ... PIERSON & COLLEY, Butter Merchants and Commission ... Dearborn street.

Banking and Exchange.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad Street, New York, **BANKERS AND DEALERS** —IN— Government Securities, American Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

J. T. VAN VLECK. [au14-1574-3m] W. A. TUCKER.

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK OF CHICAGO No. 8 Clark Street, 6 Doors above South Water.

This Institution will receive for Saving, sums of one dollar, and upward, from Mechanics, Laborers, married women and others, upon which interest will be paid when left for a stated time.

Accounts opened with Corporations, Societies and Individuals. Sight Drafts issued upon all the Cities of Europe and Eastern States. Highest prices paid for Foreign Drafts and Coin.

CHAS. T. BOGGS, President. L. R. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK,

No. 3 Clark street, Sherman House Building, Chicago. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and every Tuesday and Thursday, from 5 p. m. to 8 p. m. Six per cent. interest paid on savings. Incorporated 1861.

DIRECTORS—Hon. Francis C. Sherman, Mayor of Chicago; S. H. Fleetwood, Esq., of the firm of Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Chicago; Hon. Wm. C. Goudy, Chicago; P. R. Westfall, Banker, New York; Sydney Myers, of the firm of Sydney Myers & Co., Bankers, Galesburg, Illinois. SYDNEY MYERS, Cashier.

PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, BANKERS, **Corner of Clark and South Water Sts., Chicago, Illinois.**

Collections made throughout the Northwest. Accounts collected and interest allowed on special deposits. Advances made on Flour, Grain Receipts and Eastern Shipments. Exchange, Gold, Government Securities, Uncurrent Bank Notes and Land Warrants bought and sold. Claims against the United States collected.

D. PRESTON, Detroit. J. F. WILLARD, Chicago. S. A. KEAN, Chicago.

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill., Transacts a **GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.** H. CHAPIN, President. M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

H. Chapin, South Bend Branch, John B. Howe, Lima Branch, Bank of the State of Indiana; A. B. Judson, Mishawaka, Ind.; C. T. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Tolman Wheeler, do.; Hiram Wheeler, do.

G. W. WOODS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, Marine Bank Buildings, Chicago. Dealers in Treasury Notes, Gold, Silver, Exchange, Land Warrants, Uncurrent Money. Particular attention given to collection.

WILLARD & MAXWELL, Stock Brokers, New York, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD, **At the Board of Brokers,** NO. 36 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. E. K. WILLARD. [je5-r929-3m] GEO. L. MAXWELL.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 42 South Clark-st., Chicago, DEALERS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c. Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit. DRAW ON READ, DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITEHOUSE, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE. Having leased the office recently occupied by the "Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co." are prepared to do a general Banking, Exchange and Collection Business. Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, HAVING ESTABLISHED AN **AGENCY AT CHICAGO,** Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making **ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,** Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, No. 47 Exchange Place, New York. Particular attention devoted to Western business. WESTERN REFERENCES—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY. CAPITAL..........$500,000. HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't. L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for investment, ... terms of years; and receive and execute Trusts from **Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.** Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

DIRECTORS: J. H. Dunham, James Goodwin, Henry Farnam, John H. Foster, D. R. Holt, H. H. Magie, P. L. Yoe, W. B. Doggett, A. H. Burley, F. B. Cooley, C. H. McCormick, T. D. Gilbert, S. A. Smith.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE. BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON England, France, Germany, Switzerland, And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of **J. YOUNG SCAMMON,** Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c. No. 82 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the **"BANK OF AMERICA,"** Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD Cashier.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK. FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Portch & Carter, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1862. Settlement of accounts due the late firm may be made with either party. All debts due by said firm will be paid by E. M. PORTCH. Chicago, August 13th, 1862. E. M. PORTCH. THOMAS CARTER.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between John Clark, John H. Marshall and Paul Jones, under the name and firm of John Clark & Co., was dissolved on the 17th inst. by the withdrawal of John H. Marshall. JOHN CLARK, PAUL JONES.

The Produce Commission Business will be conducted as heretofore by the undersigned, under the firm name of John Clark & Co. JOHN CLARK, PAUL JONES.

Eye and Ear.

SURGERY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—Dr. J. B. WALKER, 117 South Clark street, Chicago, Oculist and Aurist, gives his undivided attention to this important specialty, and performs all operations connected with Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery. Certain diseases of the throat which frequently cause Deafness, and noises in the head, will also receive special attention. Examinations free. Post Office Box 2827.

EYE AND EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery No. 124 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

Military Goods.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! REVOLVERS of all kinds, OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &C., Bowie Knives and Military Goods, Gun Material. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEORGE T. ABBEY, 186 Lake street.

ENOCH WOODS, (Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,) No. 180 LAKE STREET, DEALER IN Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives, **AND MILITARY GOODS.** Powder and Shot, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in the city of Chicago, or on farms in Illinois within one hundred miles of Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 36 Dearborn st., Room No. 4.

TREASURY NOTES, GOLD AND SILVER WANTED AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM. Land Warrants Bought and Sold. E. W. MORSE, Agent, 35 Clark street, Post Office Box 4186, Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. ... CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1862.

OUR COUNTRY'S CALL.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Lay down the axe; fling by the spade;
Leave in its track the toiling plow;
The rifle and the bayonet-blade
For arms like yours were fitter now.
And let the hands that ply the pen
Quit the light desk, and learn to wield
The horseman's crooked brand, and rein
The charger on the battle-field.

Our country calls; away! away!
To where the blood-stream blots the green.
Strike to defend the gentlest sway
That time in all his course has seen.
See, from a thousand coverts—see
Spring the armed foes that haunt her track;
They rush to smite her down, and we
Must beat the banded traitors back.

Ho! sturdy as the oaks ye cleave,
And moved as soon to fear and flight,
Men of the glade and forest! leave
Your woodcraft for the field of fight.
The arms that wield the axe must pour
An iron tempest on the foe;
His serried ranks shall reel before
The arm that lays the panther low.

And ye who breast the mountain storm,
In grassy steep or Highland lake,
Come for the land ye love to form
A bulwark that no foe can break.
Stand, like your own gray cliffs that mock
The whirlwind; stand in her defense;
The blast as soon shall move the rock
As rushing squadrons bear ye thence.

And ye whose homes are by her grand
Swift rivers, rising far away,
Come from the depth of her green land
As mighty in your march as they;
As terrible as when the rains
Have swelled them over bank and bourne,
With sudden floods to drown the plains,
And sweep along the woods uptorn.

And ye who throng, beside the deep,
Her ports and hamlets of the strand
In number like the waves that leap
On his long murmuring marge of sand,
Come, like that deep, when o'er his brim
He rises, all his floods to pour,
And flings the proudest barks that swim
A helpless wreck against his shore.

Few, few were they whose swords of old
Won the fair land in which we dwell;
But we are many, we who hold
The grim resolve to guard it well.
Strike for that broad and goodly land,
Blow after blow, till men shall see
That Might and Right move hand in hand,
And glorious must their triumph be.

Concerning Large Armies.

The following facts, culled from the fields of ancient story, may be of some interest at the present time:

The city of Thebes had a hundred gates, and could send out at each gate 10,000 fighting men and 200 chariots—in all, 1,000,000 men and 2,000 chariots.

The army of Terrah, King of Ethiopia, consisted of 1,000,000 men and 300 chariots of war.

Sesostris, King of Egypt, led against his enemies 600,000 men, 24,000 cavalry and twenty-seven scythe-armed chariots. 1491 B C.

Hamilcar went from Carthage and landed near Palermo. He had a fleet of 2,000 ships and 3,000 small vessels, and a land force of 300,000 men. At the battle in which he was defeated, 150,000 were slain.

A Roman fleet, led by Regulus against Carthage, consisted of 330 vessels, with 140,000 men. The Carthagenian fleet numbered 350 vessels, with 150,000 men.

At the battle of Cannæ, there were of the Romans, including allies, 80,000 foot and 6,000 horse; of the Carthagenians, 40,000 foot and 10,000 horse. Of these 70,000 were slain in all, and 10,000 taken prisoners; more than half slain.

Hannibal, during his campaign in Italy and Spain, plundered 400 towns and destroyed 300,000 men.

Ninus, the Assyrian king, about 2,200 years B. C., led against the Bactrians his army, consisting of 1,700,000 foot, 200,000 horse and 16,000 chariots armed with scythes.

Italy, a little before Hannibal's time, was able to send into the field nearly 1,000,000 men.

Semiramis employed 2,000,000 men in building the mighty Babylon. She took 100,000 Indian prisoners at the Indus, and sunk 1,000 boats.

Sennacherib lost in a single night 185,000 men by the destroying angel—2 Kings, 19; 35–37.

A short time after the taking of Babylon, the forces of Cyrus consisted of 600,000 foot, 120,000 horse and 2,000 chariots armed with scythes.

An army of Cambyses, 50,000 strong, was buried up in the desert sands of Africa by a south wind.

When Xerxes arrived at Thermopylæ, his land and sea forces amounted to 2,641,610, exclusive of servants, eunuchs, women, sutlers, &c., in all numbering 5,283,320. So say Herodotus, Plutarch and Isocrates.

The army of Artaxerxes, before the battle of Cunaxa, amounted to about 1,200,000.

Ten thousand horses and 100,000 foot fell on the fatal field of Issus.

When Jerusalem was taken by Titus, 1,100,000 perished in various ways.

The force of Darius at Arbela numbered more than 1,000,000. The Persians lost 90,000,000 men in this battle; Alexander about 500 men. So says Diodorous. Arian says the Persians, in this battle, lost 300,000; the Greeks, 1,200.

The army of Tamerlane is said to have amounted to 1,600,000, and that of his antagonist, Bajazet, 1,400,000.

The Emperor at a Ball

[Paris Correspondence Boston Post.]

The emperor has tried a popular stroke at a soldier's ball in Vichy. Accompanied by several persons attached to the imperial household, he reached the camp unperceived, and sat down on a bench in the crowd, smoking a cigarette. He was recognized, however, before dancing began, and hailed with repeated cries of "vive l'empereur!" After looking at the dancers for some time, his majesty exchanged a few words with those around him, and then rose, to take part in the dance, having selected for his partner a young workwoman of Cusset, a neighboring village. It would be impossible to describe the effect produced by this proceeding on all present. The cheers and cries of "vive l'empereur!" were quite frantic. Among the persons who witnessed this curious scene was General W——, an intimate friend of the King of Prussia. The general was astonished and could hardly believe his eyes. He will doubtless, be able to draw from this incident some valuable counsel for King William. When the dance was over, the Emperor, after saying a few kind words to his partner, went towards the refreshment room, and then left the camp. "At ten o'clock," says one of the Paris newspaper correspondents, "when I was strolling quietly home smoking a cigar, a middle-aged peasant asked me to allow him to light his pipe; then, giving me a friendly slap on the shoulder as if to thank me, he exclaimed: 'Did you see how he danced with Marie Bollon? 'Dy you know her?' To be sure; she is my niece.' 'She must be much pleased.' 'I believe you; she and her family will remember it for 300 years. Look you, Charles X was king of the nobility, Louis Philippe of the middle class, but Napoleon is the emperor of the peasants.' In these three words my interlocutor had given me the history of half a century."

A Remarkable Protestant Prelate.

There lately died in Ireland, in the ninetieth year of his age, an aged prelate of the Protestant church, who first wore the mitre, as Bishop of Cork, in 1806, and, subsequently translated (or promoted) to two other sees, was made Archbishop of Dublin in 1820, and Archbishop of Armagh and Primate and Metropolitan of all Ireland in 1822. This old gentleman, in addition, was prelate of the Order of St. Patrick, Almoner to Queen Victoria, Chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin, a Privy Councillor, and held other appointments of dignity and emolument. For over fifty years, his income as Archbishop averaged some $200,000 a year, but the Church Temporalities Act of 1833 cut it down, after this occupant's death, to only $72,470 per annum, with a palace at Armagh, free of rent. This humble successor of the Fishermen—the see of Armagh was founded in the year 444—received over $10,000,000 income during his forty years' occupancy, and, never having been married, it must be confessed that the old bachelor was pretty well provided for. He leaves over $5,000,000 to his relatives, chief among whom is his grandnephew, the Marquis of Waterford.

The Religious Creed of Sir Allen McNab—A Bitter Quarrel in Hamilton.

Quite an extraordinary occurrence is narrated by the Toronto *Globe*, in connection with the death and funeral of the late Sir Allen McNab. The report occupies some two columns of that paper, which it sums up as follows:

Reports have been current that during the last moments of the life of Sir Allen McNab, one of his relatives took advantage of his insensibility to what was transpiring around him, to perform upon his almost lifeless form what are called the rites of the Romish Church. Sir Allen McNab having been a constant attendant upon the Church of England, and a member of that communion, the tale was believed but by few persons. It was not thought that either his relatives, or the clergy of the Church of Rome, would have ventured in so conspicuous a case to practice what can only be described as a farce, so far as the dead was concerned, and as a trick in reference to the Protestant relatives. Rumor, however, had done no injustice to the parties chiefly interested in the matter.

Our reporter has narrated the events of the last three days, and there no longer remains any doubt of the main facts of the case. Mrs. David McNab, the wife of Sir Allan's deceased brother, and also, if we mistake not, a sister of his late wife, has for many years been a member of Sir Allan's family, and has taken the principal charge of his household. This lady is a strict Catholic, and in her zeal for her church, seems to have overstepped the bounds of prudence and good feeling. From the statement made by the Rev. Mr. Geddes, Anglican clergyman of Christ's Church, to his congregation last Sunday, we learn that Sir Allan had been a member of his congregation for about twenty-seven years, and took the communion in his church a few weeks ago; that he was present in his place the Sunday but one before his illness, and that on Thursday last he received consolation in spiritual matters from Mr. Geddes.

After that time the Angelican clergyman was denied access to his bedside, and was informed, on calling at Dunburn, that "Sir Allan had become a good Catholic, and been received into the bosom of the Romish Church." We believe that there is ample evidence in the hands of the friends of the deceased, to show that at the time when the rites of the Romish Church, baptism, confirmation, and extreme unction, were administered to him, he was insensible as to what was passing around him. Mr. Burton, the well-known counsel of Hamilton, called on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of making some alterations in the will of the dying man, but was compelled to forgo the effort by his incapacity to understand what was going on around him. Under such circumstances, the administration of any religious rite requiring, to make it complete, the active violation of the person receiving it, must be considered a mere mockery.

The deceased having been made a Catholic, while in a state of insensibility, Mrs. McNab resolved that he should be buried by Catholic priests, and have Catholic rites performed over his grave. The will was opened to discover who had the right to decide. It was found that Mr. T. C. Street and Mrs. McNab were named joint executors. Mr. Street declined to act, and Mrs. McNab became mistress of the situation. The sisters and other friends of the deceased were compelled to stand aside, and see their relative and friend carried beyond their reach. The result was that many of his friends declined to follow the remains to the grave. The general public also declined to participate in the ceremonies, and but a few individuals paid the last tribute of respect to their deceased friend.

Interesting Statistics about Dead Letters.

An act of Congress, approved January 21st, 1862, authorized the postmaster general to return all dead letters, "except those containing circulars and other worthless matter, to their writers, whenever their names shall be ascertained." Under the provisions of this act, the whole number of dead letters not containing valuable enclosures sent out within six months, ended August 1st, was 476,703. Of these, 52,455 were returned because not called for; 9,658 were returned because refused; 2,880 were returned because writers moved away; 10,634 were returned because not known or found; 309 were returned because gone to war; 249 were returned because absent, and 683 were returned for various other causes—making the whole number returned 79,998, and leaving the number actually delivered 399,705.

The whole amount of postage received on these letters, at six cents each, was $23,982.30. Deduct expenses incurred in sending them out, $10,000, and there remains a gross revenue to the department of $13,982.30. Out of this sum postmasters will receive fifty per cent for commissions on postage collected, $11,991.15, which would leave a net profit to the department, for six months, of $1,991.15, being at the rate of nearly $4,000 per annum.

In addition to the above, the following letters and packages were sent out to the writers or owners during the same period, viz: 41,151 letters held for postage; 5,909 letters containing money to the value of $33,605.54; 4,418 letters containing negotiable and other valuable papers; 4,100 packages of jewelry and of daguerreotypes; total, 55,378; which, added to 476,703 ordinary dead letters, makes the entire number sent out for delivery to writers and owners for one half year 532,801.

It was stated in the last annual report of the postmaster general that about 2,500,000 dead letters are annually received, and it was estimated that, excluding letters without the signature or address of the writer, and those containing circulars and manifestly worthless matter, 1,500,000, or three-fifths could be returned to the postoffice of the writer. It appears, however, that during six months past, out of 1,200,000 dead letters received at the department, but 532,801, being less than one-half, were susceptible of such return. The large number of letters written by persons in the military service of the United States, whose locality could not be ascertained, contributed very considerably to this result; but the proportion of ordinary dead letters, which cannot or should not be restored to the writers is found to be much greater than was anticipated before making the experiment.

Scottish Reformers to President Lincoln.

The Parliamentary Reform Association of Paisley, Scotland, have addressed the following letter to President Lincoln, praying him to push the rebels hard:

To his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President, and the members of the Executive of the Government of the United States of America:

GENTLEMEN: Ever since the period when your brave fathers won for themselves on the battle field the independence of their country, the down-trodden people of Europe, those patriots who have been forced to leave their native land to avoid the tyranny of despots, have found in America a resting place and a home. Unlike the countries of the Old World, where the industrious classes are in political slavery, you enjoy the blessing of living under a constitution founded on the equal rights of man—a constitution which has had a long and successful trial, has demonstrated the capability of the people for self-government, and has contributed more than any other system of government hitherto established, to forward the cause of freedom and civilization. Under it the great end of government has been obtained—the greatest possible happiness to the greatest possible number. Seriously impressed with these ideas, we take the liberty of expressing to you our deep regret on learning the bold and daring attempt now making to separate the Southern States from the Union. Far distant from the scene of action, we can only assign two causes for this unwarrantable daring—the deep chagrin of the Southern party that the power to govern the country has fallen from their hands, and their strong desire to perpetuate the slavery of the African race, an evil the people of America unfortunately inherited from Great Britain, and which is now threatening to destroy your excellent form of government. The world and posterity will do you honor for your great forbearance at the commencement of this civil war. Not until the United States flag was deeply insulted did you give countenance to shedding the blood of a kindred race. We rest in the confidence that the wealth, the patriotism and dauntless bravery of the people of the North will enable you to put down this uncalled-for rebellion. The gigantic efforts you have already made render you worthy of being placed side by side with the fathers of your great republic. Trusting that an all-wise Providence will guide your exertions to a successful issue, and that the time is not far distant when peace, union and prosperity will be restored to your country, we have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours truly,

ALEXANDER MCANDREWS, Chairman.
ROBERT COCHRAN, Secretary.

SIR FRANCIS B. HEAD ON CANADA.

His Opinions on the Defense of the Province.

Sir Francis B. Head's letter to the London *Times* on Canadian affairs, is briefly alluded to in our foreign summary elsewhere. Below we copy the concluding part entire:

"The speeches which have just been made by members of both our houses of parliament are much to be lamented.

"Nothing can be more unreasonable than their threatening to disinherit the Canadian people, because they are sensible enough to see that, at this moment, they are safer from invasion by the United States than they have been for the last thirty years, simply because the United States have ceased to exist;—that they were safer than they were in the summer of 1861, when Lord Palmerston dispatched to them 3,000 men, simply because the Northern States since then, by defeat, and sickness, have every day been getting weaker, until their present predicament has become a physical impossibility. And yet poor Lord E—— would disinherit the Canadians because they very properly refuse to run into debt, in order to keep pace with the war preparations which, in the winter of 1861, Lord Palmerston so admirably made to force the northern half of the United States to give up to him Slidell and Mason.

"It is true that, having attained this grand object, mainly by dispatching 12,000 men to Canada, he sees no reason for incurring the expense of recalling them just at present. But, because England's object has been effected, the Canadians should not be abused for not creating now, "at a cost of £500,000 the first year, and more than £300,000 for every year afterwards," a Slidell-and-Mason militia force, for which they have no need whatever, because the tripod on which rested the power of the United States to invade Canada has not only irretrievably lost its Southern leg, but in a few months, by the screw of taxation, it must inevitably lose its Western leg. Its Northern leg, afflicted with fever, ague and war, is daily shrivelling; and as the three legs will soon be cudgelling each other, the enormous national debt of the whole old stool, and consequently its credit to borrow money for war must, of course, tumble to the ground. In the meantime the Northern-cum-Western States, by their surrender of Slidell and Mason, have already acknowledged that they were afraid unnecessarily to go to war with Great Britain (*i. e.* Canada.)

"The people of Canada are well aware that their noble wilderness in 1812 and in 1837 was, and still is, an impregnible fortress. With only moderate assistance they, therefore, may at present safely be entrusted to take care of themselves, and surely, those statesmen who have just reviled them for not now raising a militia force of 100,000 men, should have recollected the following words, addressed to themselves on that subject in vain:

"'As we now stand we are not safe for a week after the declaration of war. The measure upon which I have earnestly entreated different administrations to decide is to raise, embody, organize and discipline 150,000 militia. * * * I am bordering upon seventy-seven years, passed in honor. I hope that the Almighty may protect me from being the witness of the tragedy which I cannot persuade my contemporaries to take measures to avert.
"'WELLINGTON.'

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"CROYDON, Aug. 1." "F. B. HEAD.

Arrest of D. A. Mahony of the Dubuque Herald.

[From the Dubuque Times Aug 15th.]

Yesterday quite a flutter of excitement was occasioned by the arrest of Dennis A. Mahony, the editor and proprietor of the Dubuque *Herald*, a secession sheet, which has caused great damage to the federal cause in Northern Iowa within the past year. This act of the government has been prayed and petitioned for by all loyal citizens for many months, and at last they have the satisfaction of knowing that the arch-traitor of Dubuque is removed.

The circumstances of his arrest are as follows: The United States Marshal for the District of Iowa, H. M. Hoxie, arrived with the process on the boat from Davenport at about one o'clock in the morning, and he proceeded immediately to perfect his arrangements for making the arrest as quietly as possible. He was satisfied that Mahony would not willingly yield, if he could help it, so he had recourse to a little *ruse* to effect his purpose.

At four o'clock and when it was broad daylight, the Marshal, Deputy Marshal Conger, a stranger, and Capt. Geo. Pierce of the 19th regulars, supported by four privates, repaired to the residence of Mr Mahony on Bluff street. All excepting the stranger kept in the back ground, and he ascended the steps of Mahony's house and rang the bell. After a short time Mrs. Mahony raised a window in an upper story, and asked who was there and what he wanted. The gentleman replied by stating that he wanted to see Mr. Mahony on important business. She told him he was abed, and could not be disturbed at that hour, requesting him to call later. The stranger insisted strenuously on seeing him then, whereupon she promised to send him down, and retired from the window apparently for the purpose of arousing him. After an interval of a short time the door bell was violently rung again, as if the man was impatient of delay, and this time Mahony himself appeared at the window, and questioned the man sharply, ending the controversy by refusing to see him till a later hour. Hereupon the marshal stepped out, and requested him to come down to the door. As quick as he recognized Messrs. Hoxie and Conger he devined the purpose of their visit, and commenced crying "Murder! murder! murder!" at the very top of his voice, as if to call his friends to the rescue.

"He yelled so he could be heard a mile off, one of the parties remarked to us. He was ordered to stop the row and come quietly down stairs, and he would not be harmed. He finally concluded to surrender himself without further trouble, but not before the whole neighborhood was aroused by his racket. The sight of the soldiers and their bristling bayonets deterred any demonstration. He dressed himself and coming to the front entrance of his house, delivered himself into the hands of the officers without any more trouble. He said with a ludicrous air of resignation as he surrendered himself: "Here I am, a martyr to liberty.

He was taken to the Key City House, and from thence to the boat which awaited at the levee. He was treated kindly and with consideration, and was allowed to send for his friends and counsel. The boat started immediately for Davenport; from thence he will be transferred to Washington.

Indiana Politics—Congressional Nominations.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 16th.]

We noticed yesterday the nomination of Senator Wright for congress by the Union Convention of the 7th district. "About these days" congressional nominations are springing up thickly. David Turpie, of White county, was nominated for Congress in the 9th district, against Colfax, by a convention of the 8th of January men at Winnamac on Tuesday last. Mr. Turpie was the candidate for lieutenant governor against Gov. Morton in 1860. He is a man of some talent, but of no character, standing, or principle. He has never opened his mouth for his country since this war broke out, but has been sullenly and constantly silent, or only spoken discouragement and cold heartedness.

John Law, of Evansville, was re-nominated for Congress by the "butternut" convention of the 1st district which met at Vincennes on Wednesday. Mr. Law is the present member, a man of ability, of considerable attainments as a scholar, well acquainted with our State history and antiquities—if a State less than fifty years old can be said to have antiquities—and is withal a very incorrigible partisan, who would readily see the government tumbled to pieces if the Democratic party could only have the power of making another.

W. S. Holman was re-nominated by the 8th of January men of the fourth district on Thursday last in a convention at Greensburg. He is the present member, and has made in the main a very fair record as a Union man, and a firm supporter of the government. At the commencement of our troubles he was bold, direct and vehement in his opposition to all partisan hostility to the government, or to the war, and his votes in Congress have generally been consistent with that position, but he has unfortunately allowed himself to be let by the name of democrat into an association with those whose present attitude is adverse to his past conduct, and who will expect and probably compel him him to turn upon and repudiate it. If they do not, he will be a man of such determined loyalty and force of character as does not often appear even in such stormy times as these.

In the third district the Union men have nominated William McKee Dunn, the present member. They could not have done better. Mr. Dunn is a devoted Union man, not radical or visionary, but true and practical, an honest man and a fearless one, who will oppose the wrong on his own side in spite of partisanship as surely and as steadily as the wrong of those to whom he stands in political opposition. We believe he will be re-elected. If all the volunteers in his district were at home his re-election would be a mere matter of form. There would not be enough of opposition to make the race interesting. There would not be any race. But as it is, with 6,000 voters in the army, every man a Union man, it will cost him a great effort, but not greater than he can make, and will gladly make, to succeed.

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W. J. LAURENCE, DENTIST, Office, 92 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. Dr. L. has had fifteen years experience in his profession. Work done at Eastern prices.

A REQUEST—DENTAL.—In order to avoid frequent interruptions in appointments, and the loss of time to patients, **DR. ALLPORT** Will hereafter devote from 10 to 10½ A. M. and from 3 to 4 P. M. to CONSULTATIONS, at which times he will see all those who desire his services to record on their books, or wish to make appointments for dental operations. It will be a very great economy in time to his patients as well as himself, and he will esteem it a favor if all persons will, so far as practicable, comply with the above request, which will enable him to accommodate a much larger number of patients. Chicago, May 10th, 1862.

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES Cleaned very cheap by JOHN MASON, 51 North Clark street. Post Office Box 4285.

Medicinal.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. A Certain Cure for Diseased Liver and the Many Dangerous Maladies which are Caused by a Morbid Condition of that Organ.

To give the public a clear understanding of the cures in which SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS produce those wonderful effects which are attested by thousands of reliable witnesses, we present a brief DESCRIPTION OF THE HUMAN LIVER and its functions, which will make the operation of this popular medicine perceptible to every man's understanding.

The liver is supplied with bloodvessels, nerves, and absorbents. One of its obvious uses is to secrete and prepare the bile. It likewise filters the blood and separates that fluid from all its impurities. How indispensably necessary to health is the proper performance of this function! If the liver is diseased it cannot purify the blood; and if that is sent back through the lungs, brain, and other parts in a morbid condition, it must cause jaundice, biliousness, obstruction of the kidneys, gravel, and many other complaints, more or less painful and dangerous, but the least of them quite enough to make a man sick and uncomfortable, and unfit for the performance of any of the duties of life. This unhealthy state of the system very often ends in pulmonary consumption.

The circulation of the blood is conducted in this manner:—The heart sends the vital current down through the arteries—it passes through the flesh, taking up all impurities in its progress—then the stream of blood flows backward through the veins and passes to the liver to be purified. It is impossible to cure consumption, scrofula, or scarcely any other kind of ulceration, while the important organ, the Liver, is diseased. It is for that reason that "regular physicians" rarely cure consumption. They usually begin their treatment with the use of some cough medicine, the basis of which is morphia or opium in some shape, which locks up the liver, instead of relaxing the secretions, giving a tone to the stomach, and producing a healthy flow of bile. Dr. Schenck's PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS, Will strengthen the system, purify the blood, and ripen and heal ulcers on the lungs.

Intuberculous consumption, where the stomach and liver is generally in a tolerably healthy condition, the Pulmonic Syrup alone will root out all impurities of the blood, and restore the patient to health, if the cavities in the lungs are not too deep. But where consumption originates, as two-thirds of the cases do in this section of the country, sympathising from a torpid liver or disordered stomach, it requires the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, in connection, to bring them in operation—then the Pulmonic Syrup seems to go or dissolve into blood, and thus throw out all impurities; then consumption and scrofulous diseases must yield to these medicines if properly taken. They have cured thousands, and other thousands are now being cured by them. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS are doing more to regulate the stomach and liver than any other medicine ever invented. Thousands are using them now, in this city and elsewhere, and every one is astonished at their good effects. When the diseased state of any part of the body requires purgatives, these Pills always reach the seat of the disease. They are as harmless as bread, but far more powerful than calomel or any other mineral poison, in their curative effects. Almost every day some person, who has been cured by them, comes to Dr. Schenck's office and relates the wonders they have performed. From some persons they have expelled large worms; from others, morbid matter; and from others again, clear bile.

WONDERFUL CURES.

In certain cases, persons who had been ill for a long time with disease of liver—skin sallow, tongue coated, bowels costive, breath offensive, &c., were restored to health and the perfect enjoyment of life, by the use of this medicine. Some who were thus relieved had become so dull, drowsy, or lethargic that they scarcely had energy enough to move hand or foot.

In such cases the ailment is often caused by worms. By using SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, the stale bile and corrupt matter which constitute what are called the "worms' beds" are worked off, and the worms themselves pass off with them. Some weeks ago a lady told Dr. Schenck that she had taken the Pills for liver complaint, but, to her great surprise, the medicine brought away several worms, each about ten inches in length.

An old gentleman, of Baltimore, who had been in a wretched condition for a long time, took the SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS, after which he passed thousands of small worms (ascarides) and he is now perfectly well.

A lady came to Dr. Schenck at the Marlborough Hotel, Boston; she was supposed by her physicians to be afflicted with tape worm. She had severe pains and sensation of something moving and twisting inside of her. These feelings, at times, almost threw her into convulsions. It would creep up into her throat and appear to bite; the only way to quiet it was to drink milk, which it would settle down and go to sleep. She would have to take a quart to bed with her every night for that purpose. She was very costive, skin yellow, and dried up to a mere shadow. Dr. Schenck gave her four MANDRAKE PILLS every night for a week, and the SEAWEED TONIC according to the directions, which only moved the bowels slightly once a day and which to ordinary persons would have purged severely; but it sickened the animal, and she found she did not crave any more milk. At the end of a week Dr. S. gave her a double dose, say eight or ten Mandrake Pills, and soon after she passed a large quantity of mucus and slime, in which was imbedded a large lizard. From that time she began to recover, and is now perfectly well. This shows what can be done with proper medicine and proper treatment. Any person that imagines that they have got tape-worm or any other kind of worms, if they will take sufficient Mandrake Pills every day for a week or ten days to relax the secretion, but not to purge, then take a large dose enough to physic severely, it will carry off all morbid matter in the system, and if nothing of the kind should be there it will cleanse the system and leave the patient in a healthy condition.

A volume would be required to give a brief account of the remarkable cures performed by Dr. SCHENCK'S Medicines, viz: PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS—all of which are accompanied by full directions for the use of them. Dr. SCHENCK has a suite of rooms in each of the large cities where he has extensive practice. All persons who wish to consult with him will receive kind and attentive treatment. He makes no charge for advice.

Dr. J. H. Schenck's principal office is at 39 North 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa., where all letters of advice should be addressed.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, one dollar per bottle, or $5 for the half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box. The trade supplied by

LORD & SMITH,

23 Lake street, Chicago, wholesale agents.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE. STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County. Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of Doliver Walker, deceased, will appear before the said Court, at the September Term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of hearing and adjusting all claims and demands against the estate, when and where all persons having such claims are requested to present and file the same. ABIGAIL F. WALKER, Administratrix Estate Doliver Walker. Chicago, July 23d, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, 1862. Sarah M. Dunn vs. David Dunn—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non residence of David Dunn, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said David Dunn that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof on the ninth day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of September next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said David Dunn, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of September, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk. J. WOODBRIDGE SMITH, Compl't's Sol'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF WILLIAM VAN ANTWERP, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have fixed upon a term of the County Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County and State aforesaid, on the Third Monday of August next, being the eighteenth day thereof, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of William Van Antwerp, late of Warren County, and State of New Jersey, deceased.

All persons having claims against the same are notified and requested to attend then and there, for the purpose of having their claims adjusted.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Administrator of the Estate of William Van Antwerp, deceased. Chicago, Ill., July 3d, A. D. 1862.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Trustee, &c., will, in pursuance with the powers in a Deed of Trust dated August 1st, 1856, executed by Charlotte Burns and Charles H. Burns, her husband, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, Lot three (3), in Block fifteen (15), in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half and the west half of the north east quarter of Section seventeen (17), in Township thirty-nine (39), North Range fourteen (14), east of Third Principal Meridian, in said City of Chicago. Said sale to be made on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee, &c. Chicago, June 19th, 1862.

WHEREAS, by Mortgage dated April 1st, 1859, and recorded at Pages 393 to 394, inclusive, in Book F, of Mortgages of Moultrie County, Illinois, Ebenezer Noyes and Ann M., his wife, conveyed unto the undersigned among other the following lands in Moultrie County, Ills, to wit:—The northeast quarter of Section twenty five (25), and the northwest ¼ of the southeast ¼ of Section thirteen, both in Township twelve (12) north; also, the north ½ of Lot one of the southwest quarter of Section thirty-one (31), in Township thirteen (13) north, all in Range No. six (6), east of the Third Principal Meridian, given to secure a bond of same date for the sum of two thousand dollars, payable one year after date, (and all taxes paid by the undersigned on said lands was to be added to said principal sum), with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, with power of sale in case of default the principal sum or interest; and, whereas, default having been made in the principal sum now amounting to the sum of twenty two hundred and fifteen dollars, including the taxes paid on said lands by the undersigned, and also the balance of interest amounting to the sum of four hundred and fifty six dollars. All of the above sums being now due and unpaid, I shall sell by virtue of the power in said mortgage on Friday, the 22d day of August, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, to make the money due on said bond with costs of sale, and convey the premises above described and all the right, title and interest in law and in equity of the said Ebenezer Noyes and Ann M., his wife, their heirs and assigns in and to the same. HENRY F. VALENTINE. Chicago, July 30th, 1862.

MORTGAGE SALE. Whereas, Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James S. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, parties of the first part, did, by their certain mortgage dated January 1st, A. D. 1859, mortgage and convey to the undersigned William B. Ogden, all the property hereinafter described, to secure the payment of the principal sum of seventy five thousand dollars, payable ten years after date, and interest on the same as follows:—One thousand four hundred dollars, payable on the first day of January, A. D. 1861 and from and after that period semi annual interest on the said sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July in each year, for each of which said payments of interest said Swift and Johnston gave their note to the undersigned, bearing even date with said mortgage, payable at his office in Chicago; and did in and by said mortgage provide that if default should be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest at the time and in the manner in said promissory notes given for said interest provided, and the same should remain due and unpaid for the space of one year after the same became due, then at the election of the undersigned said principal sum secured by said mortgage should at once become and be due and payable, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding; and election to be made at the time of or at any time after such default, without notice. And that in that case it should be lawful for the undersigned to enter into and upon all and singular the premises in said mortgage described, and to sell and dispose of the same or any part or parts thereof, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said party of the first part to said mortgage, their heirs, executors, administrators, devisees or assigns therein, at public auction, having first given sixty days notice of the time and place of sale by publication in any daily newspaper published in Chicago.

And whereas, said instalment of interest, amounting to the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars, and becoming due by the terms of said mortgage on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, as also the note given for the same, was not paid when the same became due, and is not yet paid and more than a year has elapsed since the same became due, and I, said William B. Ogden, have elected and do elect that the principal sum secured by said mortgage, to wit, the sum of seventy five thousand dollars, shall become and be due and payable.

And whereas, there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage said principal sum of seventy-five thousand dollars and said sum of one thousand four hundred dollars that became due thereon as interest on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, and also the instalment of interest amounting to the sum of two thousand and two hundred and fifty dollars, which became due thereon on the first day of July, A. D. 1861, and also the instalment of interest amounting to the last above named sum, which became due thereon on the first day of January, A. D. 1862, being in the aggregate the sum of eighty thousand nine hundred dollars ($80,900.)

Now therefore public notice is hereby given that I, the said William B. Ogden, under and in pursuance of the powers and provisions of said mortgage contained, have entered into and upon all and singular the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: Lots sixty-one (61), sixty-two (62), sixty-three (63), sixty-four (64), sixty-five (65), sixty-six (66), sixty-seven (67), sixty-eight (68), sixty-nine (69), seventy (70), seventy-one (71), seventy-two (72), seventy-three (73), seventy-four (74), seventy-five (75), seventy-six (76), seventy-seven (77), seventy-eight (78), seventy-nine (79), eighty (80), eighty-one (81), eighty-two (82), eighty-three (83), eighty-four (84), eighty-five (85), eighty-six (86), eighty-seven (87), eighty-eight (88), eighty-nine (89), and ninety (90), all in Bronson's Addition to Chicago, said lots being bounded on the east by Clark street, on the north by Schiller street, on the west by Wells street and on the south by Goethe street, and being all of the block between said streets, also all the alleys therein, and being in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois.

And that I will, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of August, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, ... the powers and provisions of said mortgage, offer for sale at public auction, ... the said Richard K. Swift, ... Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James S. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, their heirs, executors, administrators, devisees and assigns therein at public auction, ... which mortgage was filed for record in the Recorder's Office of said Cook County, on the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1859, and duly recorded in Book ... of Mortgages, on page ... WILLIAM B. OGDEN. Chicago, June 13, 1862.

War Claims

WILLSON & MERRIAM, of the "Central Western War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office," 63 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., are in almost daily receipt of Invalid Pension Certificates, and certificates for Arrears of Pay due deceased soldiers. Theirs is the oldest War Claim Establishment in the West, and parties who wish their business promptly, efficiently and reliably attended to, can have it done by applying to them.

OFFICE FOR INVENTORS. GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 130. REFERENCES—Hon. L. Trumbull, U. S. Senate, Ill.; Hon. J. W. Grimes, U. S. Senate, Ia.; Hon. E. B. Washburne, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Ill.; Hon. F. E. Spinner, U. S. Treasurer; P. H. Watson, Esq., Ass't Sec't of War; Geo. Harrington, Esq., Ass't Sec't. of the Treasurer; J. R. Jones, Esq., U. S. Marshal, Chicago.

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WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. DISABLED SOLDIERS and the WIDOWS and MINOR CHILDREN of deceased soldiers are entitled to Pensions, under the new law of July 14, 1862. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office 64 Clark street.

ALEXANDER SILLER, Notary Public and Commissioner and Agent for Military Claims, No. 2 South Clark street, corner of South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Having been connected with the United States Pay Department in the Districts of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, I am enabled to procure Arrears of Pay, Bounty, Pensions, etc., with unusual certainty and dispatch. Special attention paid to making up accounts of resigned officers and discharged soldiers, who can obtain their pay cheaper by applying to me than by visiting a Paymaster. I am also prepared to sell Exchange on Great Britain, Continental Europe. Collect inheritances, etc., by power of attorney. References by permission—Hon. F. A. Hoffman, Lt. Governor of Illinois; Hon. Edward Salomon, Governor of Wisconsin; David Tod, Governor of Ohio.

CARR BROTHERS, ILLINOIS BRANCH HOUSE OF **"The National Claim Agency"** Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C. Knight's Block, 133 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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J. S. KIRK & CO. SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

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GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in **Twines and Cordage,** 205 & 207 South Water-st., Cor. of Wells, Have the largest and best assortment in the West of MANILA and TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, Cotton and Hemp CANVAS, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, TAR, PITCH, OAKUM, ANCHORS, CHAINS AND TACKLE BLOCKS. **Coal Tar Roofing Pitch and Felting.** BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, bundles and barrels, BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES. **Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines** OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. We are Sole Agents for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, and alone authorized to make and sell the **SIBLEY TENT,** Tents of every kind, and Patent Tent Poles, **AWNINGS,** Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors, Flags, Standards, Guidons, Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations. We have fifty Sewing Machines run by steam power and are prepared to execute all kinds of work. To make Bags, Wool Sacks, Flour Sacks, &c., with greater dispatch than any House in Chicago. G. HUBBARD, J. S. TURNER, G. B. CARPENTER.

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Extract from Report of Sup't Insurance Department, N. Y., dated Albany, 1862, Page LXXIII: "... And one grand edifice—the Mutual Life—has already become so firm and substantial, as to attract general admiration, both here and in Europe."

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company. OFFICE, ROOM NO. 3 LOOMIS BLOCK, No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago. Capital......$300,000. DIRECTORS: ...

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The Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1862.

THE CITY.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire for the second district, upon Sunday night, was false.

TREASURY NOTES.—The delivery of treasury notes of the denomination of one and two dollars commences to-day.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of a small cottage wanted on the North side by J. S. C.

☞ Atlantic Monthly, for September, has been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

SEPTEMBER ATLANTIC.—Atlantic Monthly for September has been received by John R. Walsh, corner Madison street, and Custom House place.

NORTH DIVISION RALLY.—There will be a meeting at the North Market Hall on Tuesday evening, to organize a Home Guard regiment. By order of the committee.

OUT OF HIS HEAD,—a new novel by T. B. Aldrich, together with all other novels, for sale or to loan by P. T. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn street.

RECRUITS FOR THE GUNBOATS.—On Sunday evening the regular outward bound train on the Illinois Central Railroad, took from this city sixty recruits destined for the Mississippi flotilla. Another instalment of them will be sent down in a few days.

PERSONAL.—W. P. Isham, late correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, at Memphis, who escaped from the rebels by showing them a copy of that paper, is now in the Alton Penitentiary, under arrest by the Federal authorities. Why didn't he show them a copy of the *Times?*

THE BUTTS GUARDS.—This popular company, recruited for the 3d Board of Trade Regiment, is now nearly full, numbering 92 men. This company, named after its patron, Wm. Butts, Esq., of this city, has been recruited, for the most part, in the country, and has been raised in the short space of a week.

TICKETS FOR THE HORSE FAIR.—Family tickets to the World's Horse Fair may be secured at any time previous to the fair, at the City Railway office, on State street. Our citizens may thus secure a supply at a reduction of twenty per cent. from the price of single admission, and avoid the delay and crowd at the ticket offices at the grounds.

DOMESTIC BRUTALITY.—A man named Louis Zedwig was brought before Justice Miller yesterday morning, charged with beating his wife and abusing his children. The aggrieved better-half exhibited a number of scars which she alleged were some of the results of her husband's cruelty. The accused was mulcted in the sum of $10.

QUICK WORK.—A fine company of volunteers has been raised in the immediate vicinity of Dwight, Livingston county. As soon as this company had been sworn into service, last week, the ladies of Dwight went to work, and in two hours' time succeeded in raising $70, with which they will purchase a beautiful stand of colors for their promising organization.

THE CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.—The lease of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad to the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, took effect the first instant, and the entire line through from Chicago to Otter Creek is now under the control and management of the latter company. The lease is to be perpetual. The machine shops, &c., are to remain at Clinton.

THE FIRST BOARD OF TRADE REGIMENT UNDER MARCHING ORDERS.—Adjt. General Fuller telegraphed Captain Christopher yesterday, to immediately muster in the First Board of Trade Regiment, as marching orders are forthwith to be issued. The announcement was received by the boys with great enthusiasm. They are unanimously desirous of being off at the earliest possible moment.

A BOLD BURGLARY.—Upon Saturday night, the office of Rawson & Streeter, corner of Kinzie and Cass streets, was entered by burglars. A desk in which the key of the safe was kept, was pried open, the key secured, and the safe opened, from which the following haul was made: Eighty-seven dollars in gold, twenty-five dollars in silver, a lot of broken, counterfeit and uncurrent bank bills, and a valuable gold watch and chain.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—Trumbull D. Griffin, late a typo of this city, and now senior second lieutenant of the Board of Trade Battery, was presented on Saturday with a splendid and costly sword by his friends and former associates. Lieut. Griffin is a thorough soldier, and will make thorough work with that sword. We know of no man more worthy to receive it, and no one who will wear it with more grace.

WAYWARD CHILDREN.—Yesterday morning Mrs. Hannah Smith, an indigent but respectable widow lady, appeared in the Police Court with her two young sons, whom she alleged were so unruly in their conduct as to render it impossible for her to control them. The matter was referred to Commissioner Williams, who, after carefully investigating the facts, sent the boys—who are aged respectively eight and ten years—to the Reform School.

THE EXTORTION CASE.—Constable McMahon has called upon us, and stated that the countryman Shaffrer whom he arrested upon a capias issued at the instance of Messrs. Staub and Smith, as narrated by us a day or two since, furnished him with the three dollars—alleged to have been extorted—as a voluntary act to recompense him for a night's work in endeavoring to find bail for him. Our former statement was simply the allegation of the plaintiff.

WELL DONE PONTIAC.—The citizens of Pontiac, Livingston county, exhibit a spirit of self sacrificing patriotism, worthy of imitation. A new regiment of soldiers having been organized in that county by Major Smith, of the 69th, the Pontiac people have fitted up in the best possible manner, a pleasant and commodious camping ground, and, at their own expense, purchased an ample supply of camp equipage, which this regiment is now using. Such acts on the part of rural districts are noble, generous, and praiseworthy.

THEATRICAL.—A large audience was disappointed last night at the non-production of the "Seven Sisters," as announced in the bills of the day. "Damon and Pythias" was substituted, Mr. McDonough appearing as "Damon." The "Seven Sisters" will positively be produced this evening, everything now being in perfect order. The cause of the disappointment was beyond the control of the manager, and the blame can only be fastened on old Boreas, who failed to blow the steamer Tonawanda into port, with the machinery for the last scene.

POCKET PICKING.—Yesterday morning a man named E. W. Benton was arrested near Camp Douglas on the charge of stealing from the pocket of another, whose name is not in our possession, money to the amount of $30,00. Immediately after committing the act, Benton was arrested by Capt. Hall. At the instigation of the man from whom the money was taken, Benton was brought before Justice Miller, and though the evidence was quite clear against him, the case was continued to this morning; the defendant, meantime, giving bail in the sum of $600, for his appearance.

A REGIMENT OF DELINQUENTS.—Since the promulgation of Captain Christopher's order, four weeks ago, relative to absentees from regiments in the field, threatening to treat them as deserters, he has returned 681 to their respective regiments. He has discharged over 800 on account of disability, and sent upwards of 200 to the hospital, while furloughs have been granted to many others who are at present unfit for service. Some idea may be formed of the amount of labor performed in Captain Christopher's office, when it is stated that for each person discharged *five* voluminous blanks have to be filled up, filed and sent to the departments.

SUPPRESSION OF A NUISANCE.—Last Sunday afternoon, a party of soldiers belonging to one of the regiments encamped at Cottage Grove, visited Ridley's Garden, near their quarters, for a Sunday jollification, and having indulged rather too freely in bad liquor and angry words, soon became involved in what had, for a short time, the appearance of becoming quite a serious riot. It was suppressed, however, before any of the participants were dangerously hurt, though several of them received some rough usage. As soon as information of the affair reached Colonel Tucker, at Camp Douglas, he decided that Ridley's Garden should be abated as a nuisance. An order to this effect was accordingly given, and promptly executed by Col. Hough.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. TURCHIN.

Action of the Board of Trade Committee.

GREAT MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT.

EVERYBODY INVITED—MUSIC AND SPEECHES—LIST OF SPEAKERS—THE GENERAL WILL RESPOND—TURNOUT AND WELCOME THE GALLANT HERO HOME.

The gallant Gen. Turchin, late Colonel of the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, will arrive in Chicago this morning via the Michigan Central Railroad, as will be seen from the following dispatch received yesterday:

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 18th.

To Julian Kune:

Gen Turchin leaves for Chicago via Lafayette, this afternoon at three o'clock.

E. F. C. KLOCKE, Lt 24th Ill. Reg.

Immediately upon the receipt of the above dispatch the Committee of Welcome appointed by the Board of Trade a few days since, held a meeting and determined upon the following programme:

The Committee will meet this morning and proceed in carriages to the depot to meet Gen. Turchin at 8:15 and escort him to his hotel.

At half-past seven in the evening, a mass meeting will be held at Bryan Hall, to which all citizens are invited. Gen. Turchin will be present and will be welcomed in behalf of the Board of Trade and citizens of Chicago, by William Bross, Esq.

After the response of the General, all the judges of our courts are respectfully invited to make short addresses.

W. K. McAllister, Wirt Dexter, U. F. Linder, J. C. Van Arman, B. F. Ayer, H. G. Miller and other speakers are also invited to address the meeting.

A band of music has been secured and will be in attendance.

We need not urge upon our citizens to turn out *en masse* upon this occasion. Gen. Turchin has too strong a hold upon the great popular heart to render it necessary. He comes back to us without his regiment, the victim of pro-slavery malice; the representative of the great ideas underlying the present struggle, the advocate of a vigorous prosecution of this war, the unflinching, undying enemy of traitors. For these reasons he has been attacked by pro-slavery generals seconded before a court-martial by witnesses who unblushingly proclaimed themselves enemies of this country. Let us give the gallant hero who has passed through the ordeal unscathed, a hearty, generous, western welcome. Let us show him that here at his home where we have known him the longest, we love him and his principles the best. And it should be remembered that in this welcome we are sending words of encouragement to our gallant boys of the Nineteenth now doing the work of slaves at the bidding of Don Carlos Buell, but like true soldiers, conscious of rectitude, doing it without repining. Let us show him that in Chicago at least there is no sympathy for traitors, and that the manly, patriotic, noble course he has pursued has made every patriot his friend.

Welcome him at the depot. Come up to the meeting to-night and hear from his own lips his story, and encourage him with a multitude of friends.

LATER.

Midnight: By a dispatch just received we learn that the general will not leave Indianapolis until 6:30 this morning, in which event he will reach here early this evening. The evening paper will undoubtedly furnish the particulars. Let the welcome be none the less hearty.

City Improvements

Notwithstanding this is a war era, and a season of business depression in all business circles, still our own favored city is witnessing numerous substantial and elegant improvements of a permanent and notable character, as it is impossible not to discern in the most cursory glance about the city. Along Wabash avenue and other residence sections, costly blocks of houses in marble and brick are going up, while all through our business sections are tokens that capitalists and shrewd business men find inducements in this class of investments. Lake street is being notably improved. One of the most marked of these improvements is the perfect bijou of a store at No. 106 Lake street, just being fitted up and rebuilt for the occupancy of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine rooms, of George R. Chittenden, which we pronounce one of the most exquisite architectural achievements of its class we ever saw.

The front has been rebuilt, and presents a smooth, unbroken face of finely cut marble, with wrought stone window caps and cornice. The front is recessed on the lower story, the entrance being carried back ten feet, and the floor of the alcove thus formed is elegantly paved with encaustic tile. This alcove is triple arched in front, twenty feet wide and twenty-six feet high. The sides and ceiling are being exquisitely frescoed. The entrance is through double doors in imitation of rosewood, between two of the largest plate glass windows in the city, each being 150 inches by 66. The front salesroom is to be carpeted in Brussels, with all the adornments of fresco and carved work, a share of the latter being a partition thrown across the room, giving in the rear a work-room, and in the rear of that again, the machinist's room. In this main floor the ceiling is cut away to form a wide skylight of stained glass. The second floor is the packing-room, the airy basement a store-room. Nothing seems to have been omitted by Mr. Chittenden to secure neatness, elegance, completeness. In all he has been seconded by his architect, W. W. Boyington, Esq., the carpenters, Messrs. Foot & Rice, the frescoers Messrs. Jevni & Almini, and the Mason, Mr. Moss, all names approved by their works aforetime in this city. Mr. Chittenden deserves the highest credit for his skill, enterprise and liberality, and his new rooms soon to be re-opened will be the admired and observed of our citizens, and one of the landmarks of our business centre.

The Third Board of Trade Regiment—Election of Major of the Second Regiment.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade War Committee last evening, the following Captains made application for admission to the Third Board of Trade Regiment: Captains Wied, Clark, Sutherland of the Bradwell Guards, Lyman of the Butts Guards, Yates, Campbell, and Riley, representing in all 562 men. There is no doubt that this regiment will be speedily organized and in camp.

It will be remembered that at a previous meeting of the Committee in conference with the line officers of the Second Regiment to elect field officers, the Colonel, J. H. Stokes, and Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Chadbourne were decided upon, but no definite result was reached regarding the Majorship, and further time was given the line officers for consultation. Yesterday afternoon they reported that Capt. Geo. C. Chandler had received the majority of votes,—the other candidate being Capt. L. P. Holden, and his election was ratified by the committee.

LACK OF PROVISIONS.—So great have been the demands upon the bakeries of this city, caused by the rapid increase of population at Camp Douglas, and thereabouts, that upon Saturday last, although they were in operation day and night, they could not furnish bread enough for the prisoners and troops. By the courtesies of war the prisoners came in for the "first take," leaving not enough to go around, consequently many of our boys were obliged to eat their dinners without bread. Yesterday, we understand, some of the companies could not obtain provisions at all from the Commissary, and were obliged to take up a collection and send to the city for a dinner. This may be a courtesy, feeding prisoners at the expense of our own troops, but we don't see it.

EXCURSIONS TO CHICAGO.—An excursion by railroad from Belvidere to Camp Douglas will arrive in this city on Thursday next, for the benefit of the Belvidere M. E. Church.

On the 3d of September, the people of Marengo make an excursion to Chicago.

A large party of some two or three thousand people from Rockton and vicinity will also be here on Thursday.

To-day the citizens of Janesville, Wisconsin, make an excursion to this city, with all the facilities for a general good time. Their excursion train will reach the Northwestern depot at 11 o'clock, and give our guests half a day to reconnoitre our camps and other prominent points. They return home at half past seven in the evening.

AN ORGANIC SKEDADDLE.—Staub, the late organist of Trinity Church, who is reputed to have played the Skedaddle Quickstep to Canada without stops and with a full head of wind, has been succeeded by Mr. Daniels, of Milwaukee, an organist who comes highly recommended.

IMMENSE MASS MEETING OF THE ISRAELITES.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG.

Reception of Col. Hecker.

Appropriate and Stirring Speeches.

The mass meeting of our Israelitish fellow citizens, held last evening in Bryan Hall, was one of the most interesting and significant demonstrations that has been made in Chicago during the present season.

The occasion was the public reception of Colonel Frederick Hecker, who had just arrived home from the seat of war, and also the presentation of a flag by the Jewish ladies of Chicago to the "Concordia Guards."

At an early hour the spacious hall became densely filled with persons of both sexes, so that hundreds who came at a later period were unable to gain admittance. The occasion was enlivened, from the beginning to the close of the exercises, with many patriotic airs, performed in excellent style by the Great Western band. About 8 o'clock, the Concordia Guards, led by Capt. Lasalle, marched into the hall and took a position on the platform in the rear of the chairman. The appearance of this company was the signal for loud and prolonged cheers. As soon as quiet was restored, the chairman, M. M. Gerstley, Esq., opened the meeting by introducing Col. Hecker, who then made his appearance on the platform, and was greeted with round after round of hearty applause. Mr. Gerstley then formally welcomed Col. Hecker in a few well chosen remarks, complimentary to the Colonel.

The speaker said he but spoke the sentiments of his fellow countrymen throughout the city, when he bid Col. Hecker thrice welcome to their homes and hearts. He welcomed him as a stranger, entitled to proper courtesy at the hands of his own countrymen. He was welcome as a patriot, whose noble conduct had entitled him to the gratitude of all who loved their country. He was welcome as a soldier, whose daring conduct had been admired by his fellow officers. The name of Hecker was no stranger in this country, nor will it ever be eradicated from the memorable epoch of European history, embodied in the year 1848. He had sought an asylum and a home in this country, and would now willingly fight for the maintenance of this government. Philanthropists and patriots could not now be silent spectators of the thrilling scenes transpiring on this continent. All were called upon to make some sacrifices for the restoration of the Union. The Jewish citizens of Chicago, though numbering only about 1,000 souls, had resolved to do something for their adopted country. They had accordingly held a public meeting, several days ago, and in less than two days after that meeting, had organized a company of one hundred men, and procured subscriptions amounting to $11,000, in order that every member of the company should receive a bounty. This company the speaker now tendered to Col. Hecker. No braver men had shouldered a musket in this war. They were not chained nor trammelled by tyrants, but were *free men*, and as such, would assume the character of American soldiers and endure the privations of camp life. They would go to the field, knowing that the God of Battles was with them, and victory must perch upon their banner.

Mr. Gertley's remarks were delivered in the German tongue, and were received with much enthusiasm by his countrymen.

At the close of his address, Mrs. Mary Leopold came forward, bearing in her hands the flag to be presented to the company, and delivered the following address:

THE ADDRESS.

Colonel! My friends have kindly selected me as the interpreter of our common feelings on the occasion of placing into your hands this banner, to be by you presented on our behalf to this noble band of young men, who are resolved under your leadership to rush, in freedom's sacred name, to the defense of our bleeding country.

In presenting this banner, the glorious symbol of our country's pride and greatness, to the company of brave men raised under the auspices of the Israelites of Chicago, we design it as a memorial of our deep and unwavering sympathy, not only with the holy cause they are about to defend, but also with each of them individually.

Our eyes and our hearts will follow yon bright flag, and while its stars and its stripes float high and proudly in the air, shall our fervent prayers soar to the God of battles, calling upon him, to bless your arms with success and victory.

The war-committee of our fathers, husbands, brothers and friends confide the fate of these young men unhesitatingly to your leadership. They know, Colonel, that your love of country, your valor and your ability are equal to the emergency they have the utmost confidence, that you, Colonel, through storms and battles, through all the vicissitudes and terrors of war, will be a friend and a father to these young men; placed under your guardianship by the Israelites of Chicago.

And after the dread thunders of battle have ceased, we hope, that you may return to us, this banner proudly unfurled to peaceful breeze, proclaiming the courage and valor of those whom it led to battle; proclaiming not only the restoration of law and order, but also the breaking asunder of *all* chains of human bondage and the establishment of universal liberty in our beloved country.

Allow me to close by addressing to him who shall be the bearer of this banner, the words of the Roman mother at the delivery to her son of his shield:

"Come *with* it, when the battle's done,
Or *on* it, from the field."

In behalf of the Israelitish ladies of Chicago, Henry Greenbaum, Esq., then presented this flag to the company, accompanying the act with a few appropriate remarks, in German, which were enthusiastically received. At the mention of Gen. Sigel's name by the speaker, the entire audience indulged in one loud, spontaneous shout of admiration and applause. Mr. Greenbaum's speech was followed by the playing of the Star Spangled Banner, performed with admirable taste, after which Col. Hecker took the stand and proceeded to deliver in his native tongue, an address of nearly an hour's duration, discussing the principles on which our government is founded; presenting his views of the cause of the rebellion, and the true policy for conducting the war. Among the many sensible things which the speaker said, was that no slaves of rebels coming to his command should ever be returned again to bondage, by him or his officers. The speech of Col. Hecker was replete with strong points, eloquent passages, and practical illustrations, which went directly to the hearts of his hearers, and drew forth continuous and unmistakable indications of reciprocal sentiments in the minds of all who heard his stirring appeal.

At the close of his speech, H. M. Higgins, supported by a choir of male voices, came forward and sang "The Stars and Stripes," with excellent effect.

Thos. B. Bryan, Esq., being then called on, addressed the audience at some length, alternately in German and English. Mr. Bryan's remarks were eloquent, forcible, and well adapted to the wants of the present hour. His views in relation to the proper mode of dealing with rebels and rebel property, without distinction of kind or color, are such as commend themselves to every loyal citizen who cares more for the salvation of the Government than for the convenience of those who are seeking its overthrow. The hearty applause with which the views of the speaker were constantly greeted, attest the sentiments entertained by that immense concourse of foreign born citizens, and augurs favorably for the progress of the great work before us.

After Mr. Bryan's address, William Rapp addressed the meeting in a few patriotic remarks, and at a late hour the assemblage dispersed amid the greatest enthusiasm.

The flag presented to the Concordia Guards is a most beautiful stars and stripes, subscribed for and wrought by the ladies. It has upon its folds, in gilt letters, the simple legend "82d Regiment Illinois Volunteers," and is designed to be used as the regimental flag. Its cost was $150. We have little doubt the gallant Guard will see to it their splendid colors suffer no stain upon their fair folds.

The Railroads and World's Horse Fair.

The different railroad lines converging here have fixed upon the following rates for transporting stock, vehicles, and passengers to and from the fair.

TRANSPORTATION OF STOCK.

The following roads agree to transport stock and vehicles for exhibition at the World's Horse Fair, to be held at Chicago, September 2d to 13th inclusive, at regular stock rates to Chicago and return, the same free, if accompanied by the certificate of the secretary of the Fair, that said stock has been on exhibition and has not been sold. A groom, riding in the car with stock, will be passed free to and from Chicago, with such shipments—it being distinctly understood that the company furnishing transportation as above shall be released from all liability for damages to shipments, both ways: Michigan Central Railroad; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad; Illinois Central Railroad; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; Galena and Chicago Union Railroad; Chicago and Northwestern Railroad; St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad; Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad; Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad.

TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENGERS.

The Michigan Central, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railways agree to sell tickets to those desiring to visit the World's Horse Fair, *on the first two days of each week* of the Fair, at sixty per cent. of the usual rate of fare to and from Chicago, good to return at any time during the Fair, and on Sunday evening, the 14th of September, provided they are endorsed or stamped by the secretary of the Fair.

The Chicago and Rock Island, and Galena and Chicago Union, and St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railways agree to sell tickets at all stations on their respective lines during the first three days of the Fair, at sixty per cent of the usual rate, to and from Chicago, said tickets entitling the holder to a return passage any time during the Fair, and on the trains of Sunday, the 14th of September, provided they are endorsed or stamped by the secretary of the Fair.

The Chicago and Milwaukee, and Chicago and Northwestern Railways agree to sell tickets at all stations on their respective lines, during the Fair, at fifty per cent of the usual rates, charging full fare to Chicago, and return the holder free, provided the tickets are stamped or endorsed by the secretary of the Fair.

The Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railway agrees to sell tickets at all stations on its line, during the Fair, at sixty per cent of the regular rate to and from Chicago, good to return during the Fair, and on Sunday, the 14th of September, provided they are stamped or endorsed by the secretary of the Fair.

Will exchanges please copy the above?

The Railroad Regiment—Election of Colonel.

The officers of the Railroad Regiment held a meeting last evening and unanimously elected Capt. Christopher, U. S. mustering officer in this city, to the colonelcy of the regiment. It is possible that the late order of Secretary Stanton may conflict with Captain Christopher's acceptance of the honorable position tendered him. We learn, however, that the prominent railroad men of the city and State are determined that he shall have the position, and to that end will bring to bear every influence in their power to induce the war department to allow the change. It is to be hoped that they will be successful in securing this consummation.

Of the qualifications of Capt. Christopher for the position it is hardly necessary to speak. He is a thorough, practical military man, and would bring to his post the valuable experience of long years in the service. As an executive officer he has few equals, and to his individual efforts is largely due the prompt manner in which our regiments hitherto have reported themselves ready for duty. Indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, well versed in military tactics, an excellent gentleman and gallant soldier, we trust no obstacle will prevent his attaining the colonelcy of this regiment.

SCRIPPS GUARDS' ELECTION.—The Scripps Guards held their election yesterday afternoon, at which the following were elected with great unanimity: Captain, Wm. James, jr.; First Lieutenant, Glen C. Ledyard; Second Lieutenant, Clifford Stickney; Orderly Sergeant, Albert Hawkins: Second, Geo. B. Wilson; Third, Frederick Bellows; Fourth, W. G. Raynor; Fifth, John Avery; First Corporal, Henry C. Richey; Second, L. D. Barnes; Third, Geo. Williams; Fourth, G. S. Rhodes; Fifth, William Miles; Sixth, George Willard; Seventh, J. O. Daken; Eighth, Nicholas Weinman; Wagoner, J. Williams; Fifer, G. R. Chappel; Drummer, Isaac L. Hart.

THE BRADWELL GUARDS.—In our columns a few days since we made allusion to a military company being recruited by Mason Sutherland, of Palatine. On Saturday, the 16th inst., this company elected the following officers: Captain, Mason Sutherland; First Lieutenant, M. O. Burlingham; Second Lieutenant, Chas. D. Trumbull. At the close of the election, it was unanimously voted that the company be called the Bradwell Guards, in honor of Judge Bradwell, to whose energetic assistance the company owes much of its success.

PARMELEE GUARDS.—The name of that fine company heretofore known as the "Emmet Guards," has been changed to "Parmelee Guards." This company, it is understood, goes into the Irish Legion. A few more good men are needed to fill up the ranks of this company. The recruiting office is at the northeast corner of the Court House Square, where Capt. John Murphy and Lieutenants Campion and McNamara are prepared to enroll more names.

List of Contributions to the Chicago Sanitary Commission for the Week Ending Aug. 16, 1862:

MRS. A. J. KNISELY, Chicago—lot of papers.

JAS. GRANT WILSON, Chicago—sixteen numbers Knickerbocker magazines, twenty numbers National Banner.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Chicago—1 pkg containing 9 shirts, 1 quilt, 9 pillow cases.

MRS. MCCALLA, Chicago—lot of papers.

F. F. SPENCER, Chicago—1 bl dried plums, 1 box dried berries, 1 gal. currant wine, 1 gal. blackberry wine.

A FRIEND, Chicago—4½ doz. fresh eggs.

MRS. E. S. WARNER, Chicago—lot of pamphlets and papers.

SAMUEL T. BARRITT, Chicago—1 bag of dried black raspberries.

A box through PERRY H. SMITH, esq., Chicago—Containing 12 shirts, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr. socks, 3 quilts, 1 pkg. dried berries, 2 towels, 1 pillow case, bandages, lint, linen and cotton cloths.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Clinton, Rock county, Wis.—1 box containing 9 pairs drawers, 29 shirts, 1 pair socks, 15 dressing gowns, 1 wrapper, 11 linen coat, 34 handkerchiefs, 20 towels, 10 bed ticks, 20 pillows, 30 pillow cases, 2 quilts, 2 comfortables, 14 pads, 2 rolls linen and cotton cloths, bandages, lint, 25 lbs. dried fruit, 1 package sage, papers, 6 sheets.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Climax Prairie, Mich.—1 bbl. pickles, 1 bbl. vinegar.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Lane, Ill.—1 box containing 6 bed sacks, 5 sheets, 6 pillows, 1 quilt, 27 shirts, 6 pairs drawers, 15 pairs socks, 3 dressing gowns, 15 handkerchiefs, 17 napkins, 14 towels, 3 rolls linen cloth, 3 rolls cotton cloth, 1 spittoon.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Ann Arbor, Michigan—2 boxes containing 85 handkerchiefs, 34 pillow cases, 97 napkins, 15 shirts, 27 pairs drawers, 5 sheets, 110 bags lint, 1 vest, 9 papers sage, 47 worn shirts, 9 bandages, 5 pairs wool socks, 1 pair cotton socks, 10 flannel bandages, 1 quilt, 6 worn pillow cases, 1 linen sheet, 2 pillows, 65¼ lbs cherries, 153 lbs currants, 7½ lbs raspberries, 13¼ lbs blackberries, 37 lbs currants, 3 handkerchiefs, 10 of compresses and bandages, 1 barrel dried apples.

MRS. ALEXANDER AND MISS TURNER, Lockport, Ill.—16 lbs sage.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Snachwine, Ill.—1 bundle containing 12 pillow cases, 12 bed shirts, 1 bed sack, 2 sheets.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Adrian, Mich.—5 Boxes: box 1 containing 16 sheets, 24 pillow cases, 13 pillows, 2 pads, 30 pairs drawers, 2 coats, 2 pairs pants, 48 worn shirts, 6 new shirts, 4 pairs socks, 14 fans, 1 mosquito net, old cloths, bandages, &c., cans of currant jelly, jam, peaches dried apples, currants, cherries, strawberries, 1 package sage; box 2, 7 bottles elderberry wine, 9 bottles currant jelly, 1 bottle preserved crab apples, box 3, 1 quilt, 15 sheets, 18 pillow cases, 4 pillows, 4 towels, 3 pairs woolen socks, 3 pairs drawers, 2 linen coats, 2 pairs pants, 9 shirts, 1 can currant jelly, 15 cans fruit, 119 lbs dried fruit, 1 package stationery, 2 Testaments, 1 package of tracts, 1 pck soap, 1 package papers, old clothes, &c., &c.; box 4, 4 bottles cherries, 7 bottles currant wine, 1 bottle blackberry cordial, 1 bottle cherry wine, honey, 1 bottle currant jelly, 9 bottles currant jelly; box 5, 19 cans fruit, 3 packages dried fruit, 10 pillows, books and papers.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Ann Arbor, Mich.—1 bbl pickles.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Kenosha, Wis.—1 box containing 4 lbs black tea, 5 lbs white sugar, 1½ lbs cloves, 4 lbs farina, 1 dozen cakes soap, 1 dozen combs, 8 new shirts, 23 old shirts, 10 sheets, 40 towels, 18 napkins, 28 handkerchiefs, 9 pair drawers, 8 bed sacks, 6 pillows, 38 pillow cases, 3 pairs socks, 1 dressing gown, 17 hair cushions, 21 pin cushions, 1 coat, 1 pair pants, 1 pair slippers, 17 lbs bandages, 2 bottles wine.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Low Point, Woodford Co., Ill.—2 boxes containing 26 pillows, 60 pillow cases, 4 prs linen pants, linen and cotton cloths, 17 sheets, 12 prs drawers, 1 pair linen pants, 41 shirts, 1 pair socks, 1 pair slippers, 4 quilts.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Milwaukee, Wis.—3 boxes containing 10 sheets, 4 pillows, 31 pillow cases, 3 towels, 13 shirts, 5 dressing gowns, 3 coats, 2 pair socks, 1 pair drawers, 1 bar soap, 1 cushion, 1 comfort, 1 mosquito bar, 1 handkerchief, 547 yards bandages, 1 pint currant jelly, lint, old linen and cotton cloths, 28 sheets, 20 shirts, 4 pair drawers, 11 pillows, 50 pillow cases, 3 bed sacks, 21 packages dried fruit, herbs, cloves, rice, &c., &c., 2 pkgs corn starch, 3 prs socks, 3 dressing gowns, 1 quilt, bandages, 2 pillow sacks, 3 bottles currant wine, linen and cotton cloths, 3 pillows, 1 quilt, 1 dressing gown, 7 shirts, 3 small cans jelly, 1 cake soap, 7 pillow cases, 6 sheets, 2 coats, 1 pr drawers.

Articles most needed: Drawers, shirts, sheets, bed sacks, pillows, pillow cases, slippers, socks, towels, handkerchiefs, dried and canned fruits, pickles and eggs.

Mark packages and boxes: From ———, To Chicago Sanitary Commission, 41 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

MILITARY NOTICES.

MORE MEN WANTED.—Captain Spaulding wants eight or nine men more for his company now attached to the Second Board of Trade Regiment. Application must be made before the 22d. Passes will be forwarded to recruits, or money refunded upon conductor's checks. Apply to Post Office Box 4343, or at the east gate of the Court House square.

COMPANY A, HOME GUARDS, ATTENTION.—You are hereby notified to attend a meeting for the purpose of drilling, &c., at the corner of Van Buren and Griswold streets, near the depot of the Michigan Southern Railroad, on Tuesday evening, the 19th of August, at half past six o'clock. By order of the Captain.

ASA GAINES, Orderly Serg't.

TO ARMS.—There will be a war meeting of citizens in West Market Hall, on Thursday evening, August 21st, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of discussing the matter of a universal military organization in this city. Let every man who has a spark of the old spirit that kindled the camp fires of '76, awake from his lethargy, and feel that he has something to do. All men, both old and young, are requested to be present, at the meeting on Thursday evening, prepared not only to talk, but to act.

By request of committee. F. C. BROWN.

RECRUITS WANTED.—Lieutenants Brennan, Healy and Daly, of the Irish Brigade, Colonel Mulligan, want a few more recruits. They will remain but a few days. Now is the time to join a regiment inured to camp life, and experienced in regard to camp diseases, etc. Call at 52 Dearborn street, adjoining the *Journal* office, or at the recruiting office of the Brigade in Court House Square.

BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.—All recruits for the United States Marine Artillery service must be in by Wednesday, the 20th instant, as Captain Hyslop will then leave for Newbern, N. C. This is the last chance for this favorite service.

RECRUITS WANTED.—Any man who has twenty-five or thirty men at his disposal and is desirous to obtain a lieutenancy in one of the finest companies ever yet raised in this city, will be assured of obtaining such a position by addressing I. P. W., Box 85, Chicago. aug 18 77.5 1t

HEADQUARTERS OF THE IRISH LEGION, 90TH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.—All recruiting officers will report to Capt. Stuart, with all the men in their charge, at North's Theatre, on Monroe street, near the corner of Wells street, at half-past nine o'clock this morning. By order of D. DUNNE.

A WARNING.—C. D. Baker and Geo. Webb of the Fuller Guards, are hereby ordered to report themselves forthwith at the headquarters of Company A, Camp Hancock or be considered deserters and treated as such.

CAPT. SEXTON.

EDITORS TRIBUNE:—Fearing that the publication of my note may be regarded as premature and its objects misapprehended, I desire to withdraw it. Respectfully,

L. D. BOONE.

NOTICE.—The last quarterly meeting for this year held by the United Brethren Church, will be held on Friday next at early candle light, on the corner of Wilson and Clinton streets. BROTHER ADAMS, Pr.

☞ New Army Regulations, Infantry Tactics, and Artillery Practice, by the War Department; Muster Rolls, Zouave Drill, Young Recruit, Sword Exercise, and all ——, for sale by P. T. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn street. aug14-d4

A Calumny Nailed.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF ILLINOIS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, August 18, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I see in the issue of the Chicago *Times* of Saturday, 16th inst., a notice headed "Mysterious Disappearance," stating that "J. J. Richards had not been seen since the contingency of a draft was first agitated."

If the editors of the Chicago *Times* will visit Springfield, Ill., they will find, as I have, Mr. J. J. Richards busily engaged as assistant to our efficient Adjutant General Fuller, in raising and organizing troops for the war. WM. MCMURTRY, Colonel 102d Reg't Ill. Vol.

☞ Madame Cora James is daily astonishing the most skeptical with her wonderful art, pertaining to the past, the present, and the future. She is indeed a prophet. Ladies and gentlemen, come at once, as such an opportunity is short. Madam James successfully treat chronic complaints. Her mode of examination is with the Clairvoyant eye. Hours from eight a. m. until 9 p. m. Office No. 60 West Randolph street, corner of Clinton. au19-6t

☞ Solomon's Temple will remain another week. We advise all to visit it, as it is a wonderful work of art. Lecture at 3½ and 8½ p. m. Admission 25 cents. au 15-3t

☞ Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, 89 Dearborn and 120 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemen's clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

☞ "Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h221-1y

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, August 18, 1862.

The marked feature in financial matters to day with most of the larger discount banks is the scarcity of currency, and consequently the abundance of exchange. Several of them were pedaling exchange among the brokers at par. At this rate they had all they could do to keep up a supply of currency to pay checks. Of course, nobody to-day would pay anything for it, and at this rate large parcels were refused. The general selling price was ¼; though for large parcels and on collections ⅛ was the rate.

Gold was firm at 14@14½. There is not much changing hands as immense amounts were shipped East under the high rates ruling some time since, and the city is comparatively bare of it.

Silver buying 6@8; selling 10@12.

Demand Treasury Notes, old issue, 6@6¼ premium; new, buying ¼, selling ¾ premium.

MORSE'S QUOTATIONS.—The following are to-day's quotations of E. W. Morse, agent, No. 86 Clark street, for specie, treasury notes, and land warrants:

American Gold	114@114½
American Silver	108.5
Sovereigns	5.35@5.40
20 Francs	4.20@4.25
10 Thalers	8.25@
10 Guilders	4.20@4.25
Mexican Dollars	1.10@
5 Francs	1.00@1.02
English Silver £	5.00@
Treasury Notes, old issue	6.50@

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 Acres	$75.00	$88.00
120 Acres	50.00	70.00
80 Acres	55.00	70.00
40 Acres	35.00	41.00

☞ The following table shows the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company from August 8th to 15th, inclusive:

	1861.	1862.	
Freight	$20,868 38	$15,9 5 97	$4,582 41 Dec.
Passengers	5,193 64	8,004 43	2,811.39 Inc.
Mails, &c.	1,100.00	1,250.00	150.00 Inc.
Total	$26,851.42	$25,230.40	$1,621.02 Dec.

☞ The following table shows the earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad from August 8th to 15th, inclusive:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$10,847.00	$6,184.19
Freight	16,391.21	18,531.14
Sundries	855.73	855.73
Total	$28,093.94	$25,569 05
Increase, 1862	2,454 89	
Total this month to date	$49,861.45	$45,974.84
Total since 1st January	$858,476 37	$559,331.24

[From McElroy's Bank Note Reporter—Extra.]

NEW COUNTERFEIT JUST OUT.—We have just received information of a new imitation of the genuine 10s on the National Bank of Providence, R. I., which is intended for the Northwest. Look out for it. National Bank, of Providence, R. I., 10s, vig., a spread eagle, cog wheel, etc; ornamental 10 each upper corner; Washington in an oval on lower right corner; Columbus on the lower left corner. The general appearance of the bill is good, though rather black looking. Also, look out for 10s on the Hartford City Bank, Conn; 10s on the Honesdale Bank, Pa.; 5s on the Commercial Bank, Glen Falls, N. Y.; 5s on the Weedsport Bank, N. Y.; 5s on the Mercantile Bank, Plattsburg, N. Y. All of them very recent counterfeits and good imitations of the genuine bills.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

There was no change in money matters on Saturday to speak of. Exchange was quoted easy at former rates—par buying and ¼ premium selling. Gold was firmer, but not unquotably higher. The general buying price was 12 per cent. premium; selling rates nominally 15 per cent. Silver 6@8 per cent buying; 9@10 per cent. selling. Treasury notes of the old issue advanced to 5 per cent. buying. Money easy at 8@10 per cent.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, August 18, 1862.

First Board—Stocks better and active.

Chi. & R. Island	68½	Erie prfd	68⅞
C. B. & Quincy	86	Pacific Mail	111½
C. & Toledo	53	American gold	115½
Galena & Chicago	72	Gal. & Chi. 2d bds.	93½
C. & Pitts	22	Tol. & W. 1st bonds	93½
Ill. Central scrip	62½	Tol. & W. 2d bonds	69½
Panama	140	Illinois Cen. bonds	98⅛
Mich. South. gt'd	60½	Hud. convtble. bds	88
Reading	59½	Erie 3d bonds	79@100½
Hudson (b. 10)	16¼	Erie 4th bonds	99
N. Y. Central	94	N. Y. Cen. 1st bds	104
Erie	38¼	P., F. W. & C. 1st	94¼

Second Board—Stocks in fair business.

Clev. & Toledo	52⅞	Harlem prfd	39¼
Gal. & Chicago	72½	Mich. Central	67⅞
Ill. Cen. scrip	62½	Harlem (b. 60)	15⅞
Mich. South	23	American gold	115¼
Mich. South. grtd	61	Mich. S. 2d bonds	88¼
Pacific Mail	101½	Tol. & Wab 2d bonds	69¼
N. Y. Central	94	Missouri 6s	48½
Erie	38	Treasury 7 3-10	104¼
Erie prfd	69½	U. S. 5s '74 coup	90¼
Hudson	46½	U. S. 6s '81 coup	101½

MONEY MARKET.—Money abundant and rates easy at 3@4 per cent. on call and 4@5 per cent for prime paper.

Sterling exchange firm. Bankers bills quotable at 127@127¼.

American gold firm—opening at 15½, and closing steady at 15@15¼. California gold bars quiet and nominal.

Government stocks firmer. U. S. 6s, '81, 101@101¼; 7-30 Treasury Notes, 104@104¼.

New York Bank Statement.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, August 18, 1862.

The bank statement for the past week shows the following:

Increase in loans	$1,138,528
Increase of specie	694,749
Increase of circulation	15,762
Increase of deposits	2,480,371

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, August 18, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
Canal	....	900	41900	....	47	....
G & C U R R	183	7513	6420	1704	200	....
R I R R	330	14000	6650	....	8500	....
I C R R	1000	24700	31500	600	700	....
C B & Q R R	976	9866	38750	1810	1835	....
C & N W R R	801	3997	3471	19	584	....
A & St L R R	392	7450	8750	....	....	....
Total	3682	68436	131441	5517	6914	....

	Beef L'd lbs.	Cattle. No.	Live hogs No.	Wool. lbs	High Wines brls.	Hid's lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	....	....	....	....	150	3650
R I R R	....	18	62	....	100	14650
I C R R	9920	48	56	....	....	....
C B & Q R R	1590	321	792	....	520	6911
C & N W	....	....	....	....	....	1133
A & St L R R	....	96	....	50 44594	....	11682
Total	11280	483	951	44594	770	39696

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Br'ly. bu.
To Buffalo	2110	100700	233700	28800	11000	....
To Oswego	....	14000	....	....	....	....
To Pt Colborne	....	....	37700	....	....	....
To Pt Sarnia	....	....	12250	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'rg	1500	....	....	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	....	17300	....	....	....
To Goderich	....	7125	37350	....	....	....
To Ontonagon	220	....	....	150	....	....
To other ports	....	425	125	....	....	....
Total	3830	122250	338325	28100	11000	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—AUG. 18.

Receipts.		Receipts.	
Lumber, ft	1,265,000	Coal, tons	570
Lath. pcs	25,000	Shipments.	
Timber, ft	20,000	Flour, brls	1,830
Staves, no	40,000	Wheat, bu	20,0 0
Wood, cds	458	Corn, bu	93,775
Salt, brls	5,199		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—AUG. 16.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Wheat bu	900	Lumber, ft	99,964
Corn, bu	41,900	Shingles, no	51,250
Rye bu	47	Lath, pcs	10,000
		Timber	996
		Salt, brls	1,188

The *Anglo Saxon*, with Liverpool advices to the 8th inst, was telegraphed this morning. Breadstuffs were reported quiet and steady. Provisions were dull and tending downward, except bacon, which is firm.

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, but business was less active.

The demand for Spring Wheat was light, and the market neglected and ½@1c ℔ bushel lower—with sales of No. 1 Spring at 97@97½c, and No. 2 Spring at 89@91½c. There was a good supply of Winter Wheat, and the market was irregular—No. 2 Red and Rejected declining 2c ℔ bushel, without any material change in No. 1 Red. The sales were moderate at $1.06 for No. 1 Red; $1.00@1.00½ for No. 2 Red; and 95@98c for Rejected Red.

Corn was in fair demand by shippers and the market ruled steady and unchanged—with sales at 38@38½c for River Mixed afloat; 31@31½c for River Rejected afloat; 35½@36½c for Mixed in store; and 28@30c for Rejected in store.

Oats were steady and firm at 39c. Rye, 50@51c. Highwines were firm at 28c. Mess Pork, $9.50.

Freights advanced ¼c ℔ bushel—with engagements at 10c for wheat to Kingston; 9c for wheat to Oswego; 4½c for corn and 5c for wheat to Buffal and Port Colborne.

Milwaukee Grain Market, August 16.

Received 15,353 bu wheat and 115 brls flour. The *Sentinel* says the decline on freights caused the market to recede ½c per bu, at which it ruled steady and closed firm. About 10,000 bu changed hands at $1.0@1.00½ for No. 1, and 97@98c, for No. 2. Freights dull and nominally lower.

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following table shows the amount of flour, wheat and corn in store in this city to-day, compared with the amount in store a week ago, and the corresponding date last year:

	Aug. 18, 1862.	Aug. 11, 1862.	Aug. 19, 1861.
Flour, brls	19,000	19,000	8,489
Wheat, bu	204,997	210,798	241,493
Corn, bu	1,127,535	1,344,870	1,3[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 18, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Advanced ½c per bushel. The engagements were as follows: To Oswego: Schr. Alpha, wheat, via Port Colborne, at 9c. To Kingston: standard vessel, wheat, at 10c—New York exchange. To Port Colborne: brig Bay City schr. Plymouth, corn, at 4½c. To Buffalo: bark Sweeney and schr. Wm. Fisk, wheat at 5c; brig Mechanic, schr. Constitution, corn, at 4½c; prop. Badger State, wheat, at 5½c, and corn at 4½c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,683 brls; shipped, 3,830 brls. Market quiet. Spring extras very dull. Sales were: 40 brls "Romine" and 60 brls "Union" white winter at $5.50; 200 brls fair white winter at $5.40; 50 brls "Home Mills" at $5.00; 50 brls good spring extra at $4.65; 100 brls "Bartlett's single extra" and 75 brls "Mount Carroll" at $4.55; 100 brls "Island Mills" at $4.40; 200 brls Goodwin's "Imperial," on p. t.; 200 brls "Wisconsin Mills" at $4.35; 51 brls "Fancy" and 50 brls "Forest" at $4.00; 50 brls "Merchants" at $3.97½.

WHEAT—Received, 68,436 bu; shipped, 122,250 bu. Market less active, and ½@1c lower on Spring. Winter wheat irregular—No. 2 and Rejected Red declined 2c per bushel. Sales: WINTER—15,000 bu No. 1 Red in store at $1.06; 16,000 bu No. 2 Red in store at $1.00; 800 bu do at $1.00½; 3,000 bu do afloat at $1.01½; 2,500 bu Rejected Red in store at 98c; 5,000 bu do at 97c; 9,000 bu do at 96c; 400 bu do at 95c. SPRING—12,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 97c; 5,000 bu do at 97½c; 1,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 91½c; 1,800 bu do at 90½c; 2,000 bu do at 90c; 1,600 bu do at 89c; 2,000 bu Rejected Spring in store at 80c.

CORN—Received, 131,441 bu; shipped, 338,325 bu. Market steady and unchanged. Sales: 10,000 bu River Mixed afloat at 38½c; 10,000 bu do at 38c; 19,000 bu do at 39c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu Rejected afloat at 31½c; 10,000 bu do at 31c afloat; 10,000 bu Mixed in store at 36½c; 10,000 bu do at 36¼c; 75,000 bu do at 36c; 25,000 bu do at 35½c; 20,000 bu Rejected in store at 30c; 4,500 bu do at 29c; 1,000 bu do at 28½c.

OATS—Received, 5,517 bu; shipped, 28,100 bu. Market firm. Sales: 7,500 bu No. 1 in store at 39c.

RYE—Received, 6,910 bu. Market firm. Sales: 1,000 bu No. 1 in store at 51c; 800 bu do at 50½c; 2,500 bu do at 50c; 800 bu Rejected in store at 44c.

BARLEY—Received, none. Market nominal at 50@60c.

HIGHWINES—Received, 770 brls. Market firm. Sales: 230 brls at 28c.

MESS PORK—300 brls at $9.50.

TALLOW—26 pkgs country at 8½c.

LARD—42 pkgs steam-rendered at 7½c.

SUGARS—Quiet and without change. We quote:

New Orleans, common to fair	9½@10½c
" " prime to choice	10¾@11½c
Cuba—Fair to choice	9½@10½c
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	10½@11½c
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	@12½c
White coffee, A	@12 c
Yellow, B	@11½c
Yellow coffee, C	@10½c

FISH—Unaltered. We continue to quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls		$2.65 @$3.00
" 2	"	2.50 @ 2.75
" 1 Trout,	"	2.50 @ 2.75
" 2	"	2.37½@ 2.62½

GREEN FRUIT—The market is active and well supplied. We quote:—Apples, new, $3.25@4.00; Peaches, ℔ box, $1.25@1.50; do ℔ basket, $1.25@1.75. Pears, ℔ bu, $2.50@3.50. Blackberries, ℔ bu, $3.00@3.50.

HIDES—Are steady and we notice no change in quotations. We quote:—Dry Flint, 14@14½c; Dry Salted, 12@12½c; Green Salted, 7@7½c; Grubby, ⅔ price; Dry Calf, 10@13c; Green do, 9@10c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—FLOUR—Not a great deal doing, while the market is generally without change. Sales 12,500 brls. at $4.95@5.15 for super state; $5.20@5.30 for extra state; $5.35 for choice; $4.90@5.05 for super western; $5.20@5.40 for common to medium extra western; $5.45 5.55 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.65@6.25 for trade brands—market closing quiet with no buyers at outside quotations. Canadian flour rules quiet without important change. Sales 550 brls at $5.20@5.85 for common to good to choice. Rye flour quiet at $3.75@4.25. Corn meal firm at $3.50 for Jersey and $3.75 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—Firmer. Sales 500 brls at 32@32½c, the latter for E and D.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair business demand, with the market without any material change, and holders disposed to realize. Sales 84,600 bu. Chicago spring at $1.03@1.12; 31,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.11@1.13; 3,500 bu. unsound do at $1.13; 6,800 bu. amber Iowa at $1.24@1.26, part to arrive; 7,000 bu. amber Green Bay at $1.26@1.27; 22,000 bu winter red western at $1.30@1.34; 16,500 bu. amber Michigan at $1.35@1.37; 2,400 bu. white Indiana at $1.38; 26,900 bu white Michigan at $1.42@1.43; 3,800 bu red state choice at $1.32@1.34; 2,500 bu new red Indiana at $1.29@1.30; 400 bu. new amber Michigan at $1.42; 1,600 bu. choice new white Michigan at $1.53; 3,000 bu. white Kentucky at $1.45@1.48; 200 bu. new amber Kentucky at $1.37. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Corn—A moderate business doing at previous prices; sales, 94,000 bu. at 55@56c for sound old mixed western; 52@53c for eastern; 45@51c for unsound; 63@65c for western yellow; 70c for sound yellow. Oats steady at 48@51½c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, with no sales. Sugar, more active and firmer, the advance being ⅛c ℔ lb. Sales 2,400 hhds. at 8¼@8¾c for Cuba; 8⅝@8¾c for New Orleans, and by auction, 900 hhds. New Orleans at 8½@10½c. Molasses firm. Sales 350 hhds. Cuba muscovado at 38c, and 10 hhds. Barbadoes on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork—There is better business doing in pork and prices are firmer, the increased outlay by the government has imparted a more cheerful tone to the market. Sales 1,800 brls at $11.37½@11.50 for mess closing at latter prices; $11.25 for prime; mess $12.50; clear $9.87½@10.00 for prime. Beef little more active but without change in prices. Sales 500 brls. at $5.50@7.00 for country; prime $.00@10.75; mess $11.00@11.75 for repacked mess; 13.00@14.87½ for extra mess. Prime mess beef, and beef hams dull. Cut meats in fair demand and firm. Sales 100 packages at 3¾@4¼c for shoulders; 5½@6¼c for hams. Bacon sides steady. Sales 500 boxes rough sides at 5¾. Lard steady and in fair demand. Sales 1,100 brls. at 8¾@9¾; butter selling at 10@17½; state cheese firm and in fair request at 4@8¾c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—FLOUR—Market quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat also quiet at $1.08 for choice No. 1 Milwaukee club; $1.07 for Green Bay do; $1.13 1.14 for red winter western; $1.15 for amber do. Corn quiet at 43@43c. Oats firm and in good demand at 43@43c. Other grains quiet.

WHISKY—Quiet, no sales.

CANAL FREIGHTS—14c for corn and 16c for wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—7,000 brls. flour, 94,000 bu. wheat, 74,000 bu. corn, 7,000 bu. rye.

CANAL EXPORTS—6,400 bu wheat, 94,900 bu. corn, 1,000 bu oats.

OSWEGO, August 18.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unchanged; sales 13,400 bu winter red Ohio at $1.30. Corn in good demand; sales 7,300 bu. Illinois, 4,800 bu. do. at 49 000 bu. do. to complete boat load at 50c. Other grains quiet.

FREIGHTS—Canal freights steady; flour 37c, wheat 10c, corn 8½c to New York.

IMPORTS—200 brls flour, 71,000 bu. wheat, 70,000 bu. corn.

EXPORTS—3,765 brls flour, 40,000 bu. wheat, 71,000 bu. corn, 9,800 bu. oats, 3,800 bu. rye.

Foreign Markets.

By Telegraph.] [PER ANGLO-SAXON.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Dull and tending downward, except bacon, which is steady.

LONDON, August 8.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Quiet and steady.

MONEY—Consols 93⅝ for money. Bullion in bank has decreased £490,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and others, report flour steady at 21s 6d@28s for American. Wheat dull but steady. Red southern and western at 9s 10d@11s 6d; white western and southern at 11s@12s 6d. Corn quiet and steady. Yellow mixed, 29s@29s 3d; white, 32s@33s.

PROVISIONS—Market dull. Beef inactive. Pork nominal. Bacon firm. Lard steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm.

LONDON MARKETS, Aug. 9—Flour quiet at a decline of 6d per brl.

No quotations given for American securities. Consols closed to-day at 93¼@93⅜ for money.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ....Aug. 18.

Stmr Baltic, Averill, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Comet Pabst, Two Rivers.
Prop Ottawa, Warner, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Prop Michigan, Chapman, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Badger State, Beckwith, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Tonawanda, Palmer, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop C Mears, Blodgett, Lincoln, 200 m lumber.
Bark Jane Bell, McGrand, Buffalo, 1,500 brls salt.
Bark Col Ellsworth, Evans, Buffalo, 120 tons coal.
Schr Josephine, Dresden, Finnigan, Charlottsville, 70 cords wood.
Schr Ironsides, Wadsworth, Milwaukee.
Schr Uncle Tom, McIntyre, Oswego, 1,899 brls salt.
Schr Muskegon, McVae, McDowell's Pier, 70 cords wood.
Schr Active, Pageison, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Schr G P Roberts, Nelson, Port Sheldon, 30 cords wood.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, White Lake, 74 m lumber.
Schr Wyandotte, McGraw, Presque Isle, 450 tons coal.
Schr Eveline, Zimmer, Buffalo.
Schr Magnet, Walstra, Kalamazoo, 70 cords slabs.
Schr C E Bailey, Hawkins, Buffalo, 100 m lumber.
Schr Belle Stevens, Wilkinson, St Joseph, 1,250 railroad ties.
Schr Farmer, Lewis, Green Bush, 25 cords wood, 30 m staves.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Annie Thorlane, Johnson, Wilkinson's Pier, 50 cords wood, 10 m staves.
Schr Guide, Shaw, St Joseph, 50 cords wood.
Schr Elva, Sinclair, White Lake, 50 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier, 70 cords wood.
Schr Kitty Grant, Sweenson, White River, 50 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Speed, Reed, Pier Cove, 38 cords wood.
Schr Syracuse, Carr, Oswego, 1,800 brls salt.
Schr W G Grant, Jackson, Buffalo.
Schr Bonnie Doon, Bartlett, Bay City, 200 m lumber.
Schr Honest John, Rolan, Kalamazoo, 80 m lumber.
Scow Hercules, Gunderson, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Scow Mt Vernon, McVae, Kalamazoo, 45 m lumber.
Scow Almira, Miller, White Lake, 30 m timber.
Scow Cygnet, McNarama, Kalamazoo, 70 m lumber.

CLEARED ....Aug. 18.

Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.
Prop Badger State, Beckwith, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Prop Tonawanda, Palmer, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat, 1,100 brls flour.
Bark Jesse Hoyt, Tabbemer, Buffalo, 22,030 bu corn.
Brig Mechanic, Collins, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.
Brig Geneva, Thomson, Green Bay.
Schr Golden Harvest, Stubbs, Green Bay.
Schr Belle Stevens, Wilkinson, St Joseph.
Schr Farmer, Lewis, Green Bush.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Muskegon.
Schr Annie Thorlane, Johnson, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr Guide, Shaw, St Joseph.
Schr Elva, Sinclair, White Lake.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr Kitty Grant, Sweenson, White River.
Schr Speed, Reed, Pier Cove.
Schr Wm G Grant, Jackson, Pierre Marquette.
Schr Honest John, Rolan, Kalamazoo.
Schr Josephine, Finnigan, Painter's Pier.
Schr Ironsides, Wadsworth, Marquette.
Schr Muskegon, McVae, Muskegon.
Schr Active, Pageison, Grand Haven.
Schr Gipsey, Jamison, Kewaunee.
Schr Fortune, Bulbut, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr G R Roberts, Nelson, Port Sheldon.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, White Lake.
Schr M S Scott, Lord, Buffalo, 17,775 bu corn.
Scow Almira, Miller, White Lake.
Scow Cygnet, McNarama, Kalamazoo.
Scow Eveline, Roberts, Wilkinson's Pier.
Scow Tempest, Embrecht, Holland.
Scow F Frederic, Anderson, White Lake.
Scow Hercules, Gunderson, Muskegon.
Scow Mt Vernon, McVae, Kalamazoo.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, August 18, 1862.

UP—Prop. Acme; barks Gen. Thornton, Cream City; schrs. Ithica, Wings of the Morning, Sunboy, White Squall.

DOWN—Prop. Fountain City; bark Northwest; brig Globe; schr. F. J. Barney.

Weather pleasant; wind east.

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

VESSELS ARRIVED AT BUFFALO FROM CHICAGO, August 15.—Props. Potomac, Acme; Barks Major Anderson, Wm. Sturgis, B. S. Sheppard, Superior, E. C. L., B. A. Stannard, Monitor; Brig Pilgrim; Schrs. Ithaca, Marion Egan, Eliza Logan, Rainbow, D. Newhall, Kate Hinchman, Sweepstakes, Twin Sisters, Morning Light, John Thumby, Rebecca, Middlesex, Geo. Goble, Success, Ethan Allen.

VESSELS CLEARED FROM BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO, August 15.—Props. Adriatic, Acme; Barks P. C. Sherman, Major Anderson, E. C. L., Great West; Schrs. B. Parsons, Ethan Allen, Marion Egan, Ithaca, Plowboy, Autanto, L. H. Cotton, Success.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 13th of August:		
Prop Ontario,	Ogdensburg,	Chicago.
Schr. Theo. Perry,	Oswego,	Chicago.
Schr. John Potter,	Oswego,	Chicago.
Schr. C. H. Walker,	Kingston,	Milwaukee.
Schr. Royal Albert,	Kingston,	Milwaukee.
Schr. Mary Grover,	Toronto,	Milwaukee.
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 13th of August:		
Prop. Granite State,	Chicago,	Ogdensburg.
Bark S. D. Woodruff,	Milwaukee,	Kingston.
On the 14th:		
Schr. Thos. Kingsford,	Chicago,	Oswego.

NEW VESSEL LAUNCHED AT BUFFALO.—A new schooner, pronounced by good judges, one of the finest of her class on the lakes, has just been launched from the yard of W. O. Brown, esq., of this city, to whom she is owned, and after whom she is named. The custom house measurement of the Brown is as follows:—Tonnage 399 45-95; length 139 feet 8 inches; breadth of beam 26 feet 8 inches, and depth of hold 11 feet 8 inches.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED........August 16.

Eclipse, Lockport, 5,200 bu corn, 500 bu rye.
Ottawa, Ottawa, 4,200 bu corn.
Rescue, Joliet, 110 tons earth.
R E Goodell, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn.
Gen Grant, DuPage, 5,400 bu corn.
Lemont, Morris, 5,200 bu corn, 47 bu rye.
Atlanta, LaSalle, 5,300 bu corn, 400 bu wheat.
Lockport, Lockport, 5,280 bu corn.
Oneida, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn.

CLEARED........August 16.

Ianthe, DuPage.
Atlanta LaSalle.
Maria, Kankakee, 176 brls salt.
R E Goodell, Ottawa.
Dr Hanly, LaSalle, 2,685 ft lumber, 2,250 shingles, 12 brls salt.
Geo L Taylor, Joliet.
J B Preston, Aux Sauble.
Alliance, LaSalle.
Boston, Utica.
H Cooley, Joliet.
Sultan, Ottawa.
Alice, LaSalle.
Cushman, Ottawa.
American Star, LaSalle, 16,230 ft lumber, 966 c ft timber.
Ottawa, Ottawa, 558 lbs sugar.
Lioness, Ottawa.
Laura Ann, Ottawa.
Rescue, Joliet.
Gen. Grant, DuPage.
Time, Morris, 21,536 ft lumber, 50 m shingles.
Acadia, LaSalle.
Belle, LaSalle.
Australia, LaSalle.
Eclipse, LaSalle.
Lockport, Lockport.
Galena, LaSalle, 55,473 ft lumber, 8 m siding, 30 m shingles, 10 m lath.
Lemont, Lockport.
Nora, LaSalle.

MARRIED.

By Rev. Geo. W. Wainwright of Dundee, assisted by Rev. Joseph E. Roy, of Chicago, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. WILLIAM E. TOLHURST, Volunteer in the Illinois Good Templar Regiment, and Miss IDA L. ANDREWS, all of Dundee.

DIED.

At Hyde Park, on Monday, the 18th inst., of Typhoid Fever, at the residence of his father, Col. Joseph H. Tucker, Captain LANSING B. TUCKER, 89th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, in the 19th year of his age.

At Helena, Ark. August 25, 1862, DENNIS BUCKLEY, private in Co. D, 13th Illinois Cavalry, of Typhoid Fever.

Friends of the deceased can communicate with R. J. Bellamy, 1st Sergeant of same company, attached to Gen. Curtis' Army, Helena, Ark., or with Bellamy, Jacobs & Co., Chicago.

☞ Boston Pilot please copy.

In this city, on the 18th inst., WILLIE STOUGHTON, infant son of John W. and Sarah R. Dean, aged 10 months and 26 days.

Funeral to-day (18th), at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence, 16 Park avenue. Friends are invited.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

In this city, on Monday morning, August 18th, 1862, CORA E., daughter of Geo. W. and Emma T. Gifford, aged 6 months and 26 days.

Funeral from the residence, No. 114 South Jefferson street, this (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock.

In this city, on the 18th inst., FRANK, daughter of A. A. and Mary S. Lowe, aged 1 years and 5 months.

Funeral services will be attended from their residence, corner of Green and West Lake streets, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

In this city, August 18th, BERTIE, youngest son of Waldo W. and Jane E. Smith, aged 3 years 1 month and 7 days.

Funeral from No. 697 Wabash avenue at 9½ o'clock this morning.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Two Second Hand Top Buggies and three Open Buggies, at Carriage Shop, corner State and Twelfth streets. au15-1w H. & G. N. WILLETS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A fine Saddle and Buggy Pony. Apply in Basement of 166 State street, corner of Monroe. au18-1w

FOR SALE—A small Cottage House with Furniture. The house has six rooms and wood shed, with gas and water. For particulars inquire at No. 100 Madison street. au18-1w

FOR SALE CHEAP—Store Fixtures, Counters, Shelving, &c.; also, Dwelling, Wood, Partitions and Doors, at No. 354 State street. Apply at 352 South Clark street. au18-1w

FOR SALE—Engine and Boiler. Ten inch Cylinder Engine and large sized Boiler, in first rate running order, for sale cheap, at FURST & BRADLEY'S, 56 and 58 North Jefferson street. au18-1w

FOR SALE—One of the best improved and cheapest Farms in the Western country; 175 acres under cultivation, 65 acres timber, two frame houses, barn, granary, corn crib, orchard, (150 trees most of them bearing,) 4 miles from a railroad station, and only 37 miles from Chicago. Price $3,500. Only $500 required, balance on long time, at six per cent or will exchange for city property. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street. au18-1w

FOR SALE.—A party having $3,000 cash, if application be made immediately, can buy a beautiful city residence, fashionably located, that will please him. Improvements cost over $4,000. Post Office Box 972, Room 21 No 120 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—One twenty horse power ENGINE nearly new; 1 Tubular Boiler, twelve feet long, forty-two 2-inch flues, with large steam dome; 2 Boilers twenty feet long each, 42 inch diameter, two flues, each 12-inch diameter—all in good order. For further particulars apply at 60 South Wells street. au15-1w

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A highly improved Farm of 640 acres, within fifty miles of Chicago, and near a station upon a railroad leading directly to the city. A purchaser or tenant for 320 acres of the farm can be accommodated. For further particulars inquire at the office of A. J. GALLOWAY, 189 Lake street.

FOR SALE—Drug Store for sale at a great bargain for cash or approved paper—a well selected retail stock of Drugs and Fixtures—in a good location on the North Side. Rent low. Reasons for selling ill health. For further particulars address R. E. DOANE, No. 176 North Wells street, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—A Soap, Candle and Oil Factory, at Racine, Wis., with Fixtures, Tools, Stock, &c., in complete running order, and doing a large business. The owners wish to settle up their copartnership business, and therefore offer their works for sale. Terms liberal. Inquire of ISAAC BURBECK & CO., on the premises, or to TURNER & MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie street Chicago.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most attractive residences in the vicinity of Chicago, substantially built of Higgins' Park pressed brick, and just completed at a cost of $11,000, is offered for sale at a great bargain.

It is situated in the educational village of Evanston about twelve miles from Chicago, on the lake shore where railroad facilities are such as enable business men of the city to reside here and keep their regular business hours and where three of the best endowed institutions of the Northwest are located, which, with good public schools, make the location most desirable.

The House is two and a half stories in height, on a commanding eminence, overlooks the village and lake. Surrounding it are twenty acres of cultivated land with a good barn, excellent water, near 500 trees of the grafted fruits, large plats of strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, &c., with a great variety of the stationary plants usually cultivated in gardens.

This property will be sold at a great sacrifice—one half cash, with credit for the balance. For further particulars, inquire at No. 242 South Water st., Chicago, Ill. GEORGE F. FOSTER.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.

RICHARDS'

IRON CORN SHELLER,

FOR

Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms

BUSHELS PER DAY.

Capacity of No. 1	- - -	3,000 to 5,000
" " 2	- - -	1,000 to 2,000
" " 3	- - -	500 to 800

WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY CONDITION OF GRAIN,

And put the same in superior order for market.

Refer to ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, NORTON & CO., Chicago and Lockport.

J. C. RICHARDS,

MANUFACTURER, 190 and 192 Washington St.

N. B.—On hand a complete stock of New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.

FROM THE FIRE AT DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Another Herring's Safe Preserves its Contents.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 29th, 1862.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO., Chicago:

GENTS:—I am the owner of a Safe manufactured by you. Said Safe was in a Grain Elevator in this place, and which Elevator was burned some two months since. The Safe came out in fine condition, the money and papers in a good state of preservation. The fire was one of the largest that ever occurred here, and one of intense heat. We had to cut the door open, (the lock being injured by the heat.)

Yours, &c., J. C. WASHBURN.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES Lined with Herring & Floyd's new patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

Wanted.

WANTED—Hands for Haying and to work after a mowing machine. Also, a good second-hand Wagon. Will pay cash. Hay for sale. J. W. MERRILL, at Hyde Park Depot.

WANTED—By a young Lady, good board in a private family, not more than ten minutes walk from Skinner School. Address Box 2720, Post Office.

WANTED.—A Salesman in a Wholesale Dry Goods store. Must be a good stock keeper and give good reference. Address P. O. Box 4,000.

WANTED.—Persons requiring help, to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, 109 Clark street, Methodist Episcopal Church Block, where may be found male and female help for city and country. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1842. STEWART HAMILTON. Persons with good references wanting respectable situations, may find such at this office.

WANTED.—A Woman that thoroughly understands restaurant cooking. Also, two girls to do kitchen work, at No. 53 Dearborn street. S. H. THOMPSON.

WANTED—A situation for a respectable Boy, who is willing to make himself useful. Address "H. M." Post Office Box 2849, Chicago.

WANTED—A good Barber wanted at 309 South Clark street. Good wages and steady work promised.

WANTED—A Gardener. One that understands his business, and is every way reliable. None others need apply. J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

WANTED—A lady desires a situation as Governess and Teacher of French English languages, and embroidery and fancy needlework, where board and moderate salary, only is anticipated, or would like employment as Copyist. Address Post Office Box 6198.

WANTED—A Room suitable for a private school of twenty pupils, situated in the South Division, east of LaSalle and north of Monroe streets. Address, stating location and terms, "G. R. H.," Tribune office.

WANTED, AGENTS—$15 per day can be made, and no humbug, by selling our great new PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGE.

A PERFECT NOVELTY. Entirely new principle. Can't be equalled. Circulars mailed free. C. M. DUNN & CO., No. 134 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—A Book Keeper. Wanted immediately a competent person to take charge of the books of a store and warehouse in the country. Address, with references, Post Office Box 2185.

WANTED.—A young lady, educated in New York City, is desirous of a situation as Governess or Assistant Teacher. Is competent to give instruction in vocal or instrumental music. Satisfactory references given. Address Post Office Box 2099.

WANTED—Board by a young man and wife, a furnished room, within ten or fifteen minutes walk of Lake street. A private family, where there are no other boarders, preferable. The price must be small. Address "BOARD," Box 411, stating location and price. None but American need apply.

WANTED—To exchange for second-hand Furniture or Carpets, a New Buggy or Wagon. Address Box 1052, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED.—A young widow lady wishes a situation as Housekeeper in a private family. References exchanged. Address "M. R." Post Office Box 2780, Chicago.

WANTED—Good Cooperage, by GELPCKE & THORNE, 104 South Water street.

WANTED—Agents—To sell SUTLERS' GOODS, Agents' Goods, Pedlers' Goods, The New Garden City Prize Envelope, View of the City of Chicago on Outside Envelope. Selling by thousands. Maps of all kinds, Brownlow's Book, Crowley's Needle Casket, the best put up in the city, R. G. C. Book. Send stamp and get circular. Official Book Army List of the Western States, Price 50 cents. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price. E. B. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House.

WANTED—Board in a small private family, where there are no other boarders, (no others need apply) by a gentleman and wife, within a few minutes walk of Post Office or Clark street Bridge, or convenient to City Railway. Shall want one large room, comfortably furnished, or a suit of rooms. Address with terms, which must be moderate, "NED," Chicago Post Office. References given and required.

WANTED—Ten men to canvass the city for MILITARY SUBSTITUTES. Active men can make large wages. Apply at Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block. HITCHCOCK & CO.

WANTED—A partner who has some capital to invest in anything, or will sell the mill at a bargain. The mill is situated at Monticello, on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. Location good. For further particulars address J. B. CLOUGH, Godfrey, Illinois.

WANTED—5000 Cartes de Visite Photographs to color (in the best style of the art) for 25 cents each or $2 per dozen. Large size from one to five dollars each. Call and see specimens. All work warranted satisfactory or no charge made. Mr. and Mrs. G. S. LACEY, 75 Lake street.

INFORMATION WANTED. Any one knowing the whereabouts of RUFUS S. PAYNE Sr., Sewing Machine manufacturer, would confer a favor on giving information of his present domicil to J. R. G., Post Office Box 2966. Said Rufus S. Payne having, when leaving the dwelling house No. 265 Illinois street with his family, though the back door in a hurry last spring, forgotten that he owed not less than twelve months rent. The owner of said house feels interested to know what has become of this model tenant.

WANTED—LARD AND TALLOW.—We are paying the highest prices for Butter, Lard and Tallow. Our customers shipping to us from the country, will have the benefit of our orders and immediate sales. SHERMAN & HALL, 97 Water street, Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS. Profitable employment. $32 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have cleared from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of one dollar, or two dozen of marked linen, terms &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price $15. We have Agents whose commissions average $100 per month. Part cash. Send for circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO., P. O. Drawer 5839 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. We are now able fully to supply the very large demand for our valuable articles. All our active, industrious agents are making from $3 to $15 per day. Address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Post Office Box 2711, Chicago, or call at Room No. 9, 119 South Clark street.

WANTED—To Exchange—A Frame Building, with Engine and Boiler of 15 horse power, together with shafting, &c., now set in Berrien county, Michigan, situated in the midst of a fine timber country and near the lake shore. Will exchange for house and lot in Chicago. Groceries, new reaper and mower, a horse power and mill for grinding corn. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON, No. 3 Metropolitan Hall.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city reference, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box, 1859. MRS. P. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—Boot Makers. Three or four good Boot Bottomers, can find steady work and good prices on Sale Work. Also, one or two Fitters at L. CHAPIN & CO'S Wholesale Boot Manufactory, South Bend, Ind. Apply immediately as above. L. CHAPIN & CO. South Bend, Ind., July 20, 1862.

WANTED, AGENTS—To sell the new HISTORICAL WAR MAP, A Historical Sketch of all the Battles from the fall of Fort Sumter. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of retail price, 25 cents. Stamps taken. Send stamp for circular. E. B. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake st. opposite Tremont House.

WANTED—Agents. The great Union Book is Headley's Life of Washington, just the book for the times. Agents wanted in every county in the Western States for this and other valuable and popular Books. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. For full information call on or address (with stamp) O. F. GIBBS, 124 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 509.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 8 Metropolitan Block, or address Post Office Box 3552, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $10 to $30 profit per week can be earned on it by any man or woman. It will make 20,000 stitches a minute; will knit a pair of Stockings or Socks in fifteen minutes; makes a variety of Fancy Work, Shawls, Nubias, Head Dresses, Undersleeves, Clouds, Sontags, Rigolets, Military Sashes, &c. We will give to one person in each township the exclusive right to use and sell the machine for one year in each township, which will enable them to earn the price paid for the machine easily and quickly. It is a wonderful machine, and every large family will have one. Secure your township. For circular, with further and full particulars, call on or address (with stamp) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Brick House on Third avenue, No. 66. Rent moderate. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—The Steam Factory situated on the southeast corner of Fulton and Green streets, West Side, now occupied as a Chair Factory, or would sell the same. Also, for sale, the House and Lot adjoining the Factory on the east. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, on the premises, or to A. R. CLARK, No. 263 Randolph street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. Do not rent to go into the country. WM. R. PROSSER, 133 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street.

FRENCH COPYING INK. A new supply of this much called for and beautiful article, which will make THREE IMPRESSIONS, is now for sale at MUNSON'S 140 Lake street.

WORTLEBERRIES.—The Upland Huckleberry. HARD AND DRY. In prime order for shipment, received daily, at No. 59 State street. H. P. STANLEY.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well-known iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by PHILIP KENNEDY & CO., 13 Wells street, Agents for Manufacturers.

BUTTER AND LARD—We are in want of Butter and Lard. Persons in the country by consigning to us will receive the highest prices and immediate returns. BATES, STONE & CO., 217 South Water street, Chicago.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Pinet Malt in Store. A. G. BONEY, 3 Board of Trade Building.

Auction Sales.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, [illegible] AT AUCTION. On Tuesday, Aug. 19th, [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. On Thursday, Aug. 21st, [illegible]

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AT AUCTION. On Saturday, Aug. 23d, [illegible] At our salesrooms, 46 and 48 [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers. Superior Furniture, CHAMBER SUITS, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, August 19th, [illegible] Walnut, Rosewood and Mahogany Chamber [illegible]

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY'S SALE — OF — Unclaimed Freight, Baggage, BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, At No. 98 Randolph St. On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, [illegible]

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. TRADE SALE OF Cloths, Satinets, &c. AT AUCTION. [illegible]

AUCTION NOTICE. Sale of MERCHANDISE During the Fair Week in Chicago. By GILBERT & SAMPSON. [illegible]

GORE, WILLSON & CO. AUCTION TRADE SALE Exclusively for the sale of BOOTS & SHOES. We shall offer to the COUNTRY TRADE 3500 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, [illegible] COUNTRY MERCHANTS [illegible]

AUCTION SALE IN NEW YORK. ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, [illegible] Five Thousand Pkgs [illegible] By CHARLES C. WARREN, No. 22 Courtlandt-st., New York. On FRIDAY, Aug. 22, at 10 o'clock. Goods ready for Examination Thursday, August 21st. [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO. [illegible]

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. J. H. McVICKER, sole owner and Manager. TUESDAY EVENING, [illegible] THE SEVEN SISTERS. [illegible] Mirrors of Plate Glass, [illegible] MR. J. E. McDONOUGH [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—A small Sketch Book containing Photographs [illegible]

LOST.—On the evening of [illegible]

$25 REWARD.—[illegible]

$10 REWARD.—[illegible]

$25 REWARD.—[illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—[illegible]

BOARDING.—[illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL.—[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1862.

☞ For the purpose of preserving a complete record of the vote of the State on the new constitution and the separate articles, together with so much of the army vote as was taken, we publish this morning the result of the official canvass made at Springfield, on the 18th inst.

BOARD OF TRADE BRIGADE.

We learn from the War Committee that they now have two regiments full and ready for the field as soon as they can be equipped, also seven companies for a third and some five of six companies for a fourth regiment. The committee now authorizes us to state that full companies will be received to complete these regiments, and accepted in the order in which they are offered. A telegraph from the country to J. L. Hancock, chairman, stating the number of men will be treated and placed on file the same as if offered by the captain in person here.

OFFICERING THE NEW REGIMENTS.

Obviously the unwillingness of the War Department to allow resignations from the old regiments to the end of officering the new grows out of the weakening and demoralization of forces in the field that might easily grow out of the excess to such a measure. It is gratifying, however, that a concession has been made as noted in our city column, in reference to our city military organizations, but manifestly of general application. By this new order Colonels may be transferred from old regiments to new, with the exception of the armies of Pope and McClellan. This will open the line of promotion in the old regiments, and happily engraft experience and prestige on the new. A little leaven thus judiciously used will go a great ways.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending August 16, 1862:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brl	24,173	37,995
Wheat, bu	328,823	238,975
Corn, bu	745,415	1,337,180
Oats, bu	39,927	142,644
Rye, bu	17,357	15,950
Barley, bu	1,093	.....
Seeds, lbs	3,330	4,000
Pork, brls	10,146	6,057
Cut Meats, lbs	415,029	185,711
Lard, lbs	274,611	491,551
Tallow, lbs	35,834	22,189
Live Hogs, No	5,695	9,918
Dressed Hogs, No	.....	.....
Beef Cattle, No	2,051	1,554

The following table shows the receipts of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, &c., since Jan. 1st to date, for three years:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, brls	997,385	760,117	266,054
Wheat, bu	6,917,926	7,304,080	4,129,484
Corn, bu	17,054,656	15,284,218	11,394,971
Oats, bu	1,509,051	940,350	873,434
Rye, bu	601,071	259,940	124,426
Barley, bu	494,997	353,686	387,694
Seeds, lbs	2,373,917	2,810,148	2,950,316
Pork, brls	50,244	31,969	19,758
Cut Meats, lbs	18,393,918	5,447,397	5,765,568
Lard, lbs	18,259,205	5,941,370	5,945,923
Tallow, lbs	477,201	397,306	170,330
Live Hogs, No	281,033	160,393	215,649
Dressed Hogs, No	174,263	144,115	83,989
Beef Cattle, No	111,919	95,593	81,568

THE NEWS.

The withdrawal of our army from the Peninsula seems happily near completion, and the large naval force heretofore kept inactive as the only pledge of the safety of the land forces, will, we trust, speedily be released to more active duties, while our army moving southward on Richmond will need, we trust, no gunboat accompaniment. But there is evidently sharp work ahead for Gen. Pope. Are we soon to begin to see the advantage of numbers on our side, or at least nearly equal? We are becoming wearied of being "outnumbered by the enemy;" and it is little satisfaction to tell us how bravely our noble boys yield up their lives in a game with large odds against them.

Admirable Admiral Farragut sends a "clean proof" of his operations and skill on the lower Mississippi, in the destruction of the rebel ram Arkansas, and the wiping out of the viper den at Donaldsonville. Will not Johnson's Bull rouse up the Guardians again thereat, aye marry will he.

The war department has reorganized the West, and created a new department with a bran new Major General to command it. So he be fully up to the new policy, and have us squeamishness in the handling of rebels we welcome Gen. Wright in behalf of the Illinois share of the Western Border State Department.

The intelligence from England by the Europa is nothing startling, not even the expectation expressed by Mr. Roebuck that the United States is to be hopelessly split up into five divisions.

The war in Kentucky and Missouri give no new aspects in this issue.

The City Finances.

The city has just closed a negotiation for a loan of $200,000 on bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, of which the banking house of C. C. Parks & Co. of this city take one-half, and G. S. Robbins & Son of New York the remainder, at prices ranging above par. There is something in this fact eminently satisfactory in a war time, and indeed we believe this is the first instance in which this has been true of Chicago that its bonds have netted the city par. This gratifying proof of the soundness and stability of our municipal credit is not indeed new, for we have been favored far above other cities in the degree to which sources of wealth have been opened to us without any tax on our treasury. With the most complete and extended railroad system enjoyed by any city in the Union, these several lines have all been completed to pour their wealth into the lap of this commercial centre without the outlay or pledge of a dollar from the treasury, so that while our sister cities are shingled over with their bonds and have entered the war period oppressed with debt to which other debt must be added, Chicago parts with her bonds at a premium to pay a floating debt maturing next month, and points to her small funded debt as a proof of her ability to meet her obligations.

The entire funded debt of the city on the 9th of April last, as sworn to by City Comptroller Ward, in his last annual statement, amounted to nine hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars, as follows:

Bonds at 10 per cent. interest due January 1863	$2,000
Bonds at 10 per cent. interest due January 1868	2,000
Bonds at 7 per cent. interest due January 1866	$10,000
Bonds at 7 per cent. interest due January 1874	60,000
Bonds at 7 per cent. interest due April 1881	511,000
Bonds at 6 per cent. interest due January 1866	60,000
Bonds at 6 per cent. interest due January 1867	10,000
Bonds at 6 per cent. interest due July 1873	50,000
Bonds at 6 per cent. interest due January 1874	48,000
Bonds at 6 per cent. interest due July 1875	100,000
Bonds at 6 per cent. interest due July 1876	100,000
	$953,000

And the security that the present favorable aspects will be maintained, is found in the fact that according to the City Charter no more than $100,000 in bonds can be issued in one year for the purposes of carrying on the city government. We learn from City Comptroller Hayes, that it is unlikely he will resort to the sale of bonds this coming year, as the revenue of the city will be sufficient for current expenses. Whether this be carried out or not we doubt if there be another city in the United States of whom these fact as a whole can be written.

Release of Gen. Stone.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The *Times* says: We learn that Col. Chas. P. Stone, U. S. A., and brigadier general of volunteers, who has been for many months confined in Fort Lafayette, is at liberty, and stopping with his family in this city.